

DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION
Govt. of NCT, Delhi

SUPPORT MATERIAL
2024-2025

Class : XII

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Under the Guidance of

Shri Ashok Kumar

Secretary (Education)

Shri R.N. Sharma

Director (Education)

Dr. Rita Sharma

Addl. DE (School & Exam.)

Coordinators

Mr. Sanjay Subhas Kumar
DDE (Exam)

Mrs. Ritu Singhal
OSD (Exam)

Mr. Raj Kumar
OSD (Exam)

Mr. Krishan Kumar
OSD (Exam)

Production Team
Anil Kumar Sharma

Published at Delhi Bureau of Text Books, 25/2, Institutional Area, Pankha Road, New Delhi-58 by **Rajesh Kumar**, Secretary, Delhi Bureau of Text Books and Printed at: Arihant Offset, Plot No. 212F & 229, Nangli Sakrawati Industrial Area, Najafgarh Road, New Delhi

**ASHOK KUMAR
IAS**



सचिव (शिक्षा)
राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र
दिल्ली सरकार
पुराना सचिवालय, दिल्ली-110054
दूरभाष: 23890187 टेलीफैक्स : 23890119

Secretary (Education)
Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi
Old Secretariat , Delhi-110054
Phone : 23890187, Telefax : 23890119
E-mail : secyedu@nic.in

DE.S\228\Exam\message\SM\2018\SSS
Dated: 01/07/2024

MESSAGE

In the profound words of Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, "**The true teachers are those who help us think for ourselves.**"

Every year, our teams of subject experts shoulder the responsibility of updating the Support Material to synchronize it with the latest changes introduced by CBSE. This continuous effort is aimed at empowering students with innovative approaches and techniques, thereby fostering their problem-solving skills and critical thinking abilities.

I am confident that this year will be no exception, and the Support Material will greatly contribute to our students' academic success.

The development of the support material is a testament to the unwavering dedication of our team of subject experts. It has been designed with the firm belief that its thoughtful and intelligent utilization will undoubtedly elevate the standards of learning and continue to empower our students to excel in their examinations.

I wish to extend my heartfelt congratulations to the entire team for their invaluable contribution in creating this immensely helpful resource for our students.

Wishing all our students a promising and bright future brimming with success.


(ASHOK KUMAR)

R.N. SHARMA, IAS
Director, Education & Sports



Directorate of Education
Govt. of NCT of Delhi
Room No. 12, Old Secretariat
Near Vidhan Sabha,
Delhi-110054
Ph.: 011-23890172
E-mail : diredu@nic.in

DE-5/228/Exam/Message/SM/
2018/576

Dated: 04/07/2024

MESSAGE

It brings me great pleasure to present the support material specifically designed for students of classes IX to XII by our dedicated team of subject experts. The Directorate of Education remains resolute in its commitment to empower educators and students alike, extending these invaluable resources at no cost to students attending Government and Government-Aided schools in Delhi.

The support material epitomizes a commendable endeavour towards harmonizing content with the latest CB SE patterns, serving as a facilitative tool for comprehending, acquiring and honing essential skills and competencies stipulated within the curriculum.

Embedded within this initiative is a structured framework conducive to nurturing an analytical approach to learning and problem-solving. It is intended to prompt educators to reflect upon their pedagogical methodologies, forging an interactive conduit between students and academic content.

In the insightful words of Rabindranath Tagore, "**Don't limit a child to your own learning, for he was born in another time.**"

Every child is unique, with their own interests, abilities and potential. By allowing children to learn beyond the scope of our own experiences, we support their individual growth and development, helping them to reach their full potential in their own right.

May every student embrace the joy of learning and be empowered with the tools and confidence to navigate and shape the future.

(R. N. SHARMA)

Dr. RITA SHARMA
Additional Director of Education
(School/Exam)



Govt. of NCT of Delhi
Directorate of Education
Old Secretariat, Delhi-110054
Ph.: 23890185

D.O. No. DE.S/228/Exam/Ne-444/SM/
2018/570
Dated: ...02/07/2024.....

MESSAGE

"Children are not things to be molded, but are people to be unfolded." -
Jess Lair

In line with this insightful quote, the Directorate of Education, Delhi, has always made persistent efforts to nurture and unfold the inherent potential within each student. This support material is a testimony to this commitment.

The support material serves as a comprehensive tool to facilitate a deeper understanding of the curriculum. It is crafted to help students not only grasp essential concepts but also apply them effectively in their examinations. We believe that the thoughtful and intelligent utilization of these resources will significantly enhance the learning experience and academic performance of our students.

Our expert faculty members have dedicated themselves to the support material to reflect the latest CBSE guidelines and changes. This continuous effort aims to empower students with innovative approaches, fostering their problem-solving skills and critical thinking abilities.

I extend my heartfelt congratulations to the entire team for their invaluable contribution to creating a highly beneficial and practical support material. Their commitment to excellence ensures that our students are well-prepared to meet the challenges of the CBSE examinations and beyond.

Wishing you all success and fulfilment in your educational journey.

(Dr. Rita Sharma)

DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION
Govt. of NCT, Delhi

SUPPORT MATERIAL
2024-2025

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Class : XII

NOT FOR SALE

PUBLISHED BY : DELHI BUREAU OF TEXTBOOKS

भारत का संविधान

भाग 4क

नागरिकों के मूल कर्तव्य

अनुच्छेद 51 क

मूल कर्तव्य - भारत के प्रत्येक नागरिक का यह कर्तव्य होगा कि वह -

- (क) संविधान का पालन करे और उसके आदर्शों, संस्थाओं, राष्ट्रध्वज और राष्ट्रगान का आदर करे;
- (ख) स्वतंत्रता के लिए हमारे राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन को प्रेरित करने वाले उच्च आदर्शों को हृदय में संजोए रखे और उनका पालन करे;
- (ग) भारत की संप्रभुता, एकता और अखंडता की रक्षा करे और उसे अक्षुण्ण बनाए रखे;
- (घ) देश की रक्षा करे और आह्वान किए जाने पर राष्ट्र की सेवा करे;
- (ङ) भारत के सभी लोगों में समरसता और समान भ्रातृत्व की भावना का निर्माण करे जो धर्म, भाषा और प्रदेश या वर्ग पर आधारित सभी भेदभावों से परे हो, ऐसी प्रथाओं का त्याग करे जो महिलाओं के सम्मान के विरुद्ध हों;
- (च) हमारी सामासिक संस्कृति की गौरवशाली परंपरा का महत्त्व समझे और उसका परिरक्षण करे;
- (छ) प्राकृतिक पर्यावरण की, जिसके अंतर्गत वन, झील, नदी और वन्य जीव हैं, रक्षा करे और उसका संवर्धन करे तथा प्राणिमात्र के प्रति दयाभाव रखे;
- (ज) वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण, मानववाद और ज्ञानार्जन तथा सुधार की भावना का विकास करे;
- (झ) सार्वजनिक संपत्ति को सुरक्षित रखे और हिंसा से दूर रहे;
- (ञ) व्यक्तिगत और सामूहिक गतिविधियों के सभी क्षेत्रों में उत्कर्ष की ओर बढ़ने का सतत् प्रयास करे, जिससे राष्ट्र निरंतर बढ़ते हुए प्रयत्न और उपलब्धि की नई ऊँचाइयों को छू सके; और
- (ट) यदि माता-पिता या संरक्षक हैं, छह वर्ष से चौदह वर्ष तक की आयु वाले अपने, यथास्थिति, बालक या प्रतिपाल्य को शिक्षा के अवसर प्रदान करे।



Constitution of India

Part IV A (Article 51 A)


Fundamental Duties

It shall be the duty of every citizen of India —

- (a) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;
- (b) to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
- (c) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
- (d) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
- (e) to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;
- (f) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
- (g) to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures;
- (h) to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
- (i) to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;
- (j) to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement;
- * (k) who is a parent or guardian, to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years.

Note: The Article 51A containing Fundamental Duties was inserted by the Constitution (42nd Amendment) Act, 1976 (with effect from 3 January 1977).

* (k) was inserted by the Constitution (86th Amendment) Act, 2002 (with effect from 1 April 2010).



भारत का संविधान उद्देशिका

हम, भारत के लोग, भारत को एक ¹[संपूर्ण प्रभुत्व-संपन्न समाजवादी पंथनिरपेक्ष लोकतंत्रात्मक गणराज्य] बनाने के लिए, तथा उसके समस्त नागरिकों को :

सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनैतिक न्याय,

विचार, अभिव्यक्ति, विश्वास, धर्म

और उपासना की स्वतंत्रता,

प्रतिष्ठा और अवसर की समता

प्राप्त कराने के लिए,

तथा उन सब में

व्यक्ति की गरिमा और ²[राष्ट्र की एकता

और अखंडता] सुनिश्चित करने वाली बंधुता

बढ़ाने के लिए

दृढसंकल्प होकर अपनी इस संविधान सभा में आज तारीख 26 नवंबर, 1949 ई. को एतद्वारा इस संविधान को अंगीकृत, अधिनियमित और आत्मार्पित करते हैं।

1. संविधान (बयालीसवां संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1976 की धारा 2 द्वारा (3.1.1977 से) "प्रभुत्व-संपन्न लोकतंत्रात्मक गणराज्य" के स्थान पर प्रतिस्थापित।
2. संविधान (बयालीसवां संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1976 की धारा 2 द्वारा (3.1.1977 से) "राष्ट्र की एकता" के स्थान पर प्रतिस्थापित।

**THE CONSTITUTION OF
INDIA
PREAMBLE**

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a ¹**[SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC]** and to secure to all its citizens :

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the ²[unity and integrity of the Nation];

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949 do **HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.**

1. Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, Sec.2, for "Sovereign Democratic Republic" (w.e.f. 3.1.1977)
2. Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, Sec.2, for "Unity of the Nation" (w.e.f. 3.1.1977)

Support Material : 2024-25

Class-XII

Subject : Political Science (028)

Team Members of Review Committee

S.No.	Name	Designation	School	School ID
1.	Ms. Anju Kumari (Team Leader)	Vice Principal	SKV B-3 Paschim Vihar, Delhi -110063	1617011
2.	Dr. Shaifali Gupta	Lecturer Political Science	SKV Mandoli, Delhi -110093	1106019
3.	Ms. Madhu Bahuguna	Lecturer Political Science	SKV Anand Vihar, Delhi - 110092	1001009
4.	Ms. Nidhi Aggarwal	Lecturer Political Science	RPVV B-1, Vasant Kunj. Delhi-110070	1720031
5.	Ms. Swati Walia	Lecturer Political Science	SKV, Adarsh Nagar Delhi-110033	1309031
6.	Sh. Pradeep Kumar	Lecturer Political Science	SBV, B-27 Trilokpuri Delhi-110006	1002177

CLASS XII

COURSE STRUCTURE

Chapter No.	Chapter Name	Marks Allotted
PART A-CONTEMPORARY WORLD POLITICS		
1	The End of Bipolarity	6
2	Contemporary Centres of Power	6
3	Contemporary South Asia	6
4	International Organizations	6
5	Security in the Contemporary World	6
6	Environment and Natural Resources	6
7	Globalisation	4
	Total	40
PART B-POLITICS IN INDIA SINCE INDEPENDENCE		
1	Challenges of Nation-Building	6
2	Era of One-Party Dominance	4
3	Politics of Planned Development	2
4	India's External Relations	6
5	Challenges to and Restoration of the Congress System	4
6	The Crisis of Democratic Order	4
7	Regional Aspirations	6
8	Recent Developments in Indian Politics	8
	TOTAL	40
	TOTAL	80

Project - 20 Marks

Grand Total - 80 + 20 = 100 Marks

Directorate of Education
Syllabus (Session: 2024-25)
Class-12
Subject- Political Science (028)

Chapter No.	Course Content
	PART-A: Contemporary World Politics
	Preparation of Project work.
1.	The End of Bipolarity The Soviet System. Gorbachev and the disintegration. Causes and Consequences of disintegration of the Soviet Union. Shock Therapy and its Consequences. New entities in world politics-Russia, Balkan States, Central Asian States. India's relations with Russia and other post-communist countries.
2.	Contemporary Centres of Power European Union. Association of Southeast Asian Nations. Rise of China as an economic power. Japan and South Korea as emerging powers.
3.	Contemporary South Asia Military and Democracy in Pakistan and Bangladesh. Monarchy and Democracy in Nepal. Ethnic Conflict and Democracy in Sri Lanka. India-Pakistan Conflicts. India and its Neighbours. Peace and Cooperation.
4.	International Organizations Meaning and importance of International Organisations. Evolution of the UN. Structure and function of International Organisations. Principal Organs of the UN. Reform of the UN after the Cold War. Reform in Structures, Processes and Jurisdiction of the UN. India and the UN Reforms. Key Agencies: IMF, World Bank, WTO, ILO, IAEA. NGO: Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch. Implications and Future of International Organizations.
5.	Security in the Contemporary World Meaning and Type of Security. Traditional concept of security. Non-traditional notions of Security. New Sources of Threats. Cooperative Security. India's Security Strategy.
6.	Environment and Natural Resources Environmental Concerns. Global Commons. Common but differentiated Responsibilities. India's stand on Environmental Issues. Environmental Movements. Resource Geopolitics. Rights of Indigenous peoples.
7.	Globalisation Concept of globalisation. Causes and Consequences of globalisation. India and globalisation. Resistance to globalisation. India and resistance to globalisation.
	PART B-Politics in India since Independence
1.	Challenges of Nation-Building Challenges for the new Nation-Three Challenges. Partition: Displacement and Rehabilitation-Consequences of Partition. Integration of Princely States-The problem, Government's approach, Hyderabad, Manipur. Reorganisation of States.

2.	<p>Era of One-Party Dominance Challenges of building democracy. Congress dominance in the first three general elections-Nature of Congress dominance, Congress as social and ideological coalition, Tolerance and management of Factions. Emergence of opposition parties.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Practice of Competency Focused Questions in the form of MCQs/Case Based Questions, Source-based Integrated Questions and Map based Questions (wherever Map based activity mentioned in cbse syllabus) are desirable from all the chapters. ● Completion of the Mid-Term syllabus by 13th September 2024. ● Revision ● Mid-Term Examination. ● Discussion of Mid-Term question paper.
3.	<p>Politics of Planned Development Political contestation-Ideas of Development, Planning, Planning Commission. The Early Initiatives-The First Five Year Plan, Rapid Industrialisation.</p>
4.	<p>India's External Relations International Context. The Policy of Non-Alignment- Nehru's role, Distance from two camps, Afro-Asian Unity. Peace and conflict with China- The Chinese Invasion 1962, War and Peace with Pakistan, Bangladesh War 1971. India's Nuclear Policy.</p>
5.	<p>Challenges to and Restoration of the Congress System Challenge of Political Succession- From Nehru to Shastri, From Shastri to Indira Gandhi. Fourth General Election 1967- Context of the Election, Non-Congressism, Electoral Verdict, Coalitions, Defections. Split in the Congress- Indira vs the Syndicate, Presidential Election 1969. The 1971 Election and Restoration of Congress- The outcome and after Restoration.</p>
6.	<p>The Crisis of Democratic Order Background to Emergency-Economic Context, Gujarat and Bihar Movements, Conflict with Judiciary. Declaration of Emergency-Crisis and response, Consequences. Lessons of the Emergency. Politics after Emergency-Lok Sabha Elections 1977, Janata Government, Legacy.</p>
7.	<p>Regional Aspirations Region and the Nation-Indian Approach, Areas of Tension, Jammu and Kashmir, Roots of the Problem, External and Internal disputes, Politics since 1948, Insurgency and after, 2022 and Beyond. Punjab-Political Context, Cycle of Violence, Road to Peace. The Northeast-Demand for autonomy, Secessionist Movements, Movements against outsiders, Assam and National Integration.</p>
8.	<p>Recent Developments in Indian Politics Context of 1990s, Era of Coalition-Alliance Politics. Political rise of the Backward Classes-Mandal Implemented, Political Fallout. Communalism, Secularism and Democracy-Ayodhya Dispute, Demolition and after. Emergence of New Consensus, Lok Sabha Elections 2004, Growing Consensus.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Practice of Competency Focused Questions in the form of MCQs/Case Based Questions, Source-based Integrated Questions and Map based Questions are desirable from all the chapters. ● Completion of the whole syllabus by 13th December 2024. ● Preparation of Project work and viva voce for evaluation. ● Revision ● Preparation for the Pre-Board Examination. ● Discussion of Pre-Board question Paper. ● Preparation for the Annual Board Examination.

Prescribed Books:

1. Contemporary World Politics Class XII, Published by NCERT
2. Politics in India since Independence, Class XII, Published by NCERT.
3. Added Reference Material available on CBSE website.

Note:

- The additional reference material is for classroom transactions and will not be assessed in the Board examination.
- For more information click on the following link or scan the QR code.

https://cbseacademic.nic.in/web material/CurriculumMain25/SrSec/Political Science_SrSec_2024-25.pdf



Link for the NCERT Books-

<https://ncert.nic.in/textbook.php?leps1=ps-7>

<https://ncert.nic.in/textbook.php?leps2=ps-8>

CLASS XI-XII
QUESTION PAPER DESIGN

S. No.	Competencies	Marks	Percentage
1	Knowledge and Remembering: Exhibit memory of previously learned material by recalling facts, terms, basic concepts.	22	27.5%
2	Understanding: Understanding of facts and ideas by organizing, comparing, explaining, describing, and stating main ideas.	24	30%
3	Applying: Solve problems by applying acquired knowledge, facts to interpret a situation/ cartoon/ clippings/ sources/ Map	22	27.5%
4	Analysis and Evaluation: Classify, compare, contrast, or differentiate between pieces of information; organize and/ or integrate from a variety of sources; Examine, synthesize information into parts and identify motives or causes. Make inferences and find evidence to support generalizations.	12	15%
		80	100%

Note: Competency based questions for the examinations to be conducted in the academic year 2023-24 will be 50% in class XI

QUESTION PAPER DESIGN

Book	Objective Type/ MCQ (1 Mark)	Short Answers Type I (2 Marks)	Short Answers Type II (4 Marks)	Passage /Map / Cartoon based (4 Marks)	Long Answers (6 Marks)	Total Marks
Book 1 Contemporary World Politics	6	3	3	1(Passage)	2	40
Book 2 Politics in India since Independence	6	3	2	2(Cartoon and Map)	2	40
Project/Practical						20
Total No. of Marks and Questions	1x12=12	2x6=12	4x5=20	4x3=12	6x4=24	80+20=100

➤ **Scheme of Options:**

- Question paper will be in five parts (A, B, C, D & E). There will be an internal choice in Part C (Short Answer Type II in one or two questions) and Part-E. (Long Answers in all the questions)
- In order to assess different mental abilities of learners, question paper is likely to include questions based on passages, visuals such as maps, cartoons. No factual question will be asked on the information given in the plus (+) boxes in the textbooks.
- Map question can be given from any lesson of Book 2(Politics in India since Independence); but weightage of lessons should remain unaltered.
- Cartoon and passage-based questions can be asked from either textbook, but weightage of lessons should be maintained.

INDEX

S.No.	Particulars	Page No.
	Part 1: Contemporary World Politics	
	Syllabus	xiv-xiv
1.	The End of Bipolarity	1-14
2.	Contemporary Centres of Power	15-34
3.	Contemporary South Asia	35-54
4.	International Organizations	55-70
5.	Security in the Contemporary World	71-83
6.	Environment and Natural Resources	84-97
7.	Globalisation	98-110
	Part 2: Politics in India since Independence	
1.	Challenges of Nation-Building	113-128
2.	Era of One-Party Dominance	129-141
3.	Politics of Planned Development	142-148
4.	India's External Relations	149-164
5.	Challenges to and Restoration of the Congress System	165-181
6.	The Crisis of Democratic Order	182-197
7.	Regional Aspirations	198-213
8.	Recent Developments in Indian Politics	214-230
	Reference Material (CBSE)	231-242
	CBSE Question Paper with solution (2023-24)	243-265
	Practice Paper-1 with solution	266-283
	Practice Paper-2	284-291

Political Science (028)
Class-12

Contemporary
World Politics

First Book
Part-1

Chapter-1

The End of Bipolarity

- The Berlin wall which had been built on 9 November 1961 was the greatest symbol of cold war that was topped by the public in 1989.
- On December 25, 1991, the Soviet Union disintegrated into 15 republics.

Birth of the Soviet Union, Soviet System -

- After the Russian Bolshevik Revolution of 1917, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics came into existence.
- A centralized plan for the creation of an egalitarian society In the Soviet Union, a system based on state control and guided by the Communist Party was Identified as the Soviet system.

Features of the Soviet system -

- The Soviet system was inspired by the ideals of socialism as opposed to the capitalist system.
- The Soviet system had a planned economy.
- The Communist Party was dominant.
- The facility of minimum standard of living was available to all citizens,
- There was lack of unemployment,
- Advanced communication system.
- The dominant form of ownership is the ownership of the state,
- State control over the means of production.

Second World

The countries of Eastern Europe were put on the lines of the socialist system, these socialist countries were called the second world.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Reforms - In the 1980s, Mikhail Gorbachev adopted political reforms and democratization. Mikhail Gorbachev implemented economic reforms in the name of Restructuring (Perestroika) and Openness (Glasnost).

On December 25, 1991, under the leadership of Boris Yeltsin, the countries of Eastern Europe and Russia, Ukraine and Belarus announced the end of the Soviet Union.

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) - After the dissolution of the Soviet Union, 15 new countries emerged and all these countries formed an intergovernmental organization whose membership was voluntary, it was called the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). It is a union that maintains the movement of trade, labour and goods between its member countries.

Main reasons for the disintegration of the Soviet Union-

- Failure to fulfil the aspirations of the citizens,
- Bureaucracy control on the Soviet system.
- Political control of the Communist Party.
- Maximum use of resources on nuclear weapons,
- Lagging behind in technology and infrastructure compared to the countries of the West.
- Russia's dominance.
- Opposition to the reforms made by Gorbachev,
- Stagnation of the economy and shortage of consumer goods,
- Rise of nationalist sentiments and desire for sovereignty,
- Authoritarianism of the Soviet system.
- Communist Party not being accountable to the public.

Consequences of the disintegration of the Soviet Union

- The Cold War conflict ended.
- Rise of a unipolar world i.e., American hegemony,
- End of the arms race,
- The end of the Soviet bloc and the rise of 15 new countries,

- Russia became the successor of the Soviet Union.
- Changes in power relations in world politics,
- There was a question mark on socialist ideology,
- Domination of the capitalist liberal system.

Shock Therapy - The literal meaning of shock therapy is to treat by giving shock. After the fall of communism, the republics of the former Soviet Union went through a painful transition from an authoritarian socialist system to a democratic capitalist system. In Russia, the republics of Central Asia and the countries of Eastern Europe, a special model of transition to capitalism was adopted, which was called shock therapy. This model was guided by the international Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

Features of shock therapy -

- Private ownership is the dominant form of ownership,
- Privatization of state property.
- Private farm instead of collective farm.
- Adoption of free trade system,
- Mutual convertibility of currencies.
- Integration with the economic system of western countries.
- Apart from capitalism, no alternative system was accepted.

Consequences of shock therapy-

- Russia's industrial structure collapsed.
- Economic results were not favourable.
- Heavy fall in the Russian ruble.
- End of the old system of social welfare.
- World's largest garage sale. (90% of the industries were sold to private hands at throwaway prices.)
- Increase in economic inequality.
- Food crisis.

- Rise of the Mafia Class.
- Due to non-building of democratic institutions, weak Parliament and more powers to the President, due to which the rise of authoritarian President's rule.

Areas of conflict and tension - Most of the republics of the former Soviet Union remained areas prone to conflict and increased interference by external forces in these countries. Violent separatist movements took place in Chechnya and Dagestan, two republics of Russia. In Eastern Europe, Czechoslovakia split into two parts Czech and Slovakia.

Balkan region - The Balkan republics of Yugoslavia split into several provinces due to civil war, including Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia and Croatia declaring themselves independent.

Baltic region - Lithuania in the Baltic region declared itself independent in March 1990. Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania became members of the United Nations in 1991 and joined NATO in 2004.

Central Asia - The civil war continued for 10 years i.e. till 2001 in the country of Central Asia, Tajikistan. There is also a state of civil war in Azerbaijan, Armenia, Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan and Georgia.

Central Asian republics have vast reserves of petroleum. For this reason, this area has also become the arena of competition of external forces and oil companies.

India's relations with Russia and other former communist countries

- India has good relations with former communist countries, especially with Russia.
- Both Russia and India dream of a multipolar world,
- Both countries believe in coexistence, collective security, territorial sovereignty, independent foreign policy, settlement of international disputes through dialogue, strengthening of the United Nations and democracy.
- In the year 2001, 80 bilateral agreements were signed by India and Russia.
- India is a big buyer of Russian arms.
- Oil is imported from Russia.
- Russia helps in nuclear planning and space planning.

4 • Political Science - XII

- There have been efforts to increase energy imports with Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan.
- Indian artists are especially liked in Uzbekistan.

One Marker Question-

1. Which of the following statements is/are correct with reference to the Soviet system?
 - (a) Weak communication system.
 - (b) Presence of unemployment.
 - (c) Capitalist system.
 - (d) Facility of minimum standard of living.
2. Arrange the following events In their chronological order.
 - (i) Disintegration of the Soviet Union.
 - (ii) Fall of Berlin Wall,
 - (iii) Russian Revolution.
 - (iv) Afghan crisis. Option -
 - (a) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)
 - (b) (iii), (ii), (iv), (i)
 - (c) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)
 - (d) (iii), (iv), (ii), (i)
3. Which one of the following is a reason for the disintegration of the Soviet Union?
 - (a) Stagnation of the economy.
 - (b) Fulfillment of the aspirations of the public.
 - (c) Advanced communication system
 - (d) System of social welfare.
4. Match the following.

(A) Military pact, (i) Boris Yeltsin

- (B) Initiation of reforms, (ii) Warsaw Pact.
- (C) The President of Russia, (iii) shock therapy
- (D) Economic model, (iv) Mikhail Gorbachev

Option -

- (A) (A)-(ii), (B)-(iv), (C)-(i), (D)-(iii)
- (B) (A)-(i), (B)-(ii), (C)-(iii), (D)-(iv)
- (C) (A)-(iv), (B)-(iii), (C)-(ii), (D)-(i)
- (D) (A)-(iv), (B)-(i), (C)-(iii), (D)-(ii)

5. Which country of Central Asia remained in the grip of civil war for 10 years i.e. till the year 2001?
- (a) Turkmenistan.
 - (b) Azerbaijan.
 - (c) Armenia.
 - (d) Tajikistan.
6. The model of shock therapy was created by which of these organizations?
- (a) World Bank.
 - (b) International Monetary Fund.
 - (c) World Trade Organisation.
 - (d) World Bank and International Monetary Fund.

Instructions for question number 7 and 8-

In the question given below, two statements are marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read these statements and choose the correct answer from the given options-

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

- (c) Assertion (A) is correct but Reason (R) is incorrect.
- (d) Assertion (A) is incorrect but Reason (R) is correct
7. Assertion (A) : The Soviet Union disintegrated into 15 republics in December 1991.
8. Assertion (A) : An attempt was made to convert communist countries into democratic capitalist systems through the model of shock therapy.
- Reason (R) : Due to shock therapy, Russia's economic condition collapsed and its industrial structure also collapsed.

Reason (R): The disintegration of the Soviet Union brought changes in the power relations of the world.

Two Marker Question-

1. What do you understand by the Soviet system?
2. Describe two demerits of shock therapy.
3. What do you understand by Commonwealth of Independent States?
4. What was the effect of Soviet Union intervention in Afghanistan?
5. What do you understand by the term second world?
6. Describe two elements that characterize the relationship between India and Russia.
7. What did the Berlin Wall symbolize?
8. How did the Central Asian republics turn into an arena for external forces?

Four Marker Question-

1. Describe four features of the Soviet system.
2. Shock therapy could not succeed in its objectives. Give arguments in favor of the statement.
3. After the disintegration of the Soviet Union, the whole world turned into a polar world. Explain.
4. The situation of conflict and tension continues in the republics of the former Soviet Union. Do you agree with this statement? If yes, give reasons in favor of your answer.

5. Examine India's relations with the former communist countries.

Four Marks Passage Based Questions -

Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions based on it by choosing the correct option:

Passage-1

Most of the republics of the former Soviet Union are conflict-prone areas. Many republics have experienced civil war and rebellion. Along with this, the interference of external forces has also increased in these countries. This has further complicated the situation. Violent separatist movements took place in Chechnya and Dagestan, two republics of Russia.

1. **What is the full form of CIS?**
 - (a) Commonwealth of Independent States
 - (b) Commonwealth of Independent States
 - (c) organization of independent states
 - (d) Agreement of Independent States
2. **Which of these countries is not a member of CIS?**
 - (a) Turkmenistan
 - (b) Uzbekistan
 - (c) Azerbaijan
 - (d) Pakistan
3. **In which country of the former Soviet Union, the civil war continued for ten years?**
 - (a) Yugoslavia
 - (b) Tajikistan
 - (c) Uzbekistan
 - (d) Chechnya
4. **Violent separatist movements took place in which of the following two republics of Russia?**
 - (a) Belarus-Russia

- (b) Ukraine-Russia
- (c) Georgia-Armenia
- (d) Chechnya-Dagestan

Passage 2

How did this system become so weak and why did the economy come to a standstill? The answer is quite clear. One thing is very clear in this regard that the Soviet Union spent most of its resources on nuclear weapons and military equipment. It also spent its resources on the development of its laggard countries in Eastern Europe so that they remained under Soviet control.

- 1. What type of system was established in the Soviet Union?**
 - (a) communist
 - (b) capitalist
 - (c) mixed
 - (d) monarchy
- 2. Which of the following was a positive aspect of the soviet system?**
 - (a) Dictatorship of the communist party
 - (b) Limited freedom
 - (c) More importance to Russia
 - (d) Lack of unemployment
- 3. Which one of the following is a major feature of the Soviet system?**
 - (a) communist system
 - (b) support to capitalism
 - (c) Backward Communication System
 - (d) Market control over the means of production
- 4. Who became the successor of the Soviet Union after its disintegration?**
 - (a) Ukraine
 - (b) Belarus
 - (c) Russia
 - (d) Georgia



1. The wall shown in the above picture is related to which country?
2. What did this wall symbolize?
3. What do you understand by cold war?

Six Marker Question-

1. Explain any six consequences of the disintegration of the Soviet Union,
2. Describe the major factors responsible for the disintegration of the Soviet Union.
3. Describe the salient features of shock therapy.
4. Explain any six reasons responsible for the Soviet Union becoming a world power after the Second World War.

Answers of one marker questions

1. (d) facility of minimum standard living
2. (d) (iii), (iv), (ii), (i)
3. (a) Stagnation of the economy
4. (a) (A)-(ii), (B)-(iv), (C) (i), (D)-(iii)

5. (d) Tajikistan
6. (d) World Bank and International Monetary Fund
7. (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) Is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
8. (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

Answers of two marker questions -

1. To build an egalitarian society In the Soviet Union, a centrally planned and state-controlled system was adopted with the direction and control of the Communist Party. This system itself was called the Soviet system.
2. The two major defects of the Soviet system are as follows -
 - (i) The Soviet system was dominated by the Communist Party,
 - (ii) Russia was the most powerful of the 15 republics in the Soviet system.
3. After the disintegration of the Communist Soviet Republic, the newly independent countries formed an organization called the Commonwealth of Independent States.
4. In the year 1979, the Soviet Union intervened by sending its army to Afghanistan. The economy of Soviet Union was badly affected.
5. The group of communist countries of Eastern Europe is known as the socialist camp or the other world.
6. There is a very cordial relationship between India and Russia, We can understand these relations from the following points -
 - (i) India signed 80 bilateral agreements with Russia in the year 2001.
 - (ii) India buys weapons from Russia and Russia has also given substantial cooperation to India in nuclear energy and space programme.
7. In the year 1961, the Berlin Wall was built and this waif divided Berlin into two parts. The Berlin Wall was considered a symbol of the Cold War.
8. (a) The region is rich in vast reserves of petroleum.
 - (ii) Both America and China want to establish their hegemony in this region.

Answers of four marker questions -

1. The four characteristics of the Soviet system are as follows-
 - (i) The Soviet system had advanced communication systems.
 - (ii) Absence of unemployment.
 - (iii) Dominance of the Communist Party.
 - (iv) Minimum standard of living facility.
2. Shock therapy was a complete failure for which the following arguments can be given -
 - (i) The industrial structure of Russia completely collapsed.
 - (ii) Big industries were sold at throwaway prices.
 - (iii) End of the old welfare system of the society.
 - (iv) Mafia class emerged.
 - (v) Depreciation in Russian currency ruble.
3.
 - (i) There is only one superpower left in the world.
 - (ii) Powers at the international level began to centralize around America.
 - (iii) All relations at the international level began to change.
 - (iv) Lack of power to compete with America.
4. We can understand the situation of conflict and tension in the Republic of the former Soviet Union as follows -
 - (i) Tajikistan was in a state of civil war for 10 years.
 - (ii) Violent separatist movements took place in Chechnya and Dagestan, two republics of Russia.
 - (iii) There is also a situation of violence and tension in Azerbaijan and Armenia.
 - (iv) Movements are going on in Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan and Georgia to overthrow the existing regime.
 - (v) These republics are also at loggerheads over the question of river water.

5. India's relations with former communist countries -
- i) Signing of 80 bilateral agreements in the year 200 < between India and Russia
 - ii) Indian cinema is very much liked in Uzbekistan
 - iii) India buys arms from Russia and also imports oil
 - iv) The Soviet Union supported India in the Kashmir issue

Answers of six marker questions

1. (i) End of the Cold War
(ii) end of arms race
(iii) The Soviet Union disintegrated into 15 republics.
(iv) Emergence of Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).
(v) Changes in international power relations.
(vi) Liberal democratic capitalist system strengthened.
(vi) Russia became the successor of the Soviet Union.
2. (i) Non-fulfillment of aspirations of the people.
(ii) Bureaucratic stranglehold on the Soviet system.
(iii) Use of resources in the manufacture of weapons.
(iv) Opposition to Gorbachev's reforms.
(v) Russia becoming dominant.
(vi) Stagnation of the economy.
(vii) The rise of nationalism and the feeling of sovereignty.
(viii) Communist Party not being accountable to the public.
3. (i) Principal form of ownership - private ownership.
(ii) Privatization of state assets.
(iii) Free trade system.
(iv) Private farm in place of collective farm.
(v) Mutual transactions of currencies,

- (vi) Predominance of capitalist system
 - (vii) Linkage with western countries.
4. (i) Nuclear Power Proficiency.
- (ii) Developed economy.
 - (iii) Advanced communication system.
 - (iv) Self-sufficiency in production.
 - (v) Control over the Warsaw Pact.
 - (vi) Huge energy reserves.
 - (vii) Organized transport facilities.

Answer of passage-based questions

Passage-1

- (1) (a) Commonwealth of independent States
- (2) (d) Pakistan
- (3) (b) Tajikistan
- (4) (d) Chechnya Dagestan

Passage 2

- (1) (a) communist
- (2) (d) Lack of unemployment
- (3) (a) Communist system
- (4) (b) 1991

Answers of cartoon/picture-based questions-

1. Germany
2. The Berlin Wall was a symbol of the Cold War.
3. The battle of ideas and ideologies between the Soviet Union and the United States is known as the Cold War, This atmosphere remained till 1991 after the Second World War.

Chapter-2

Contemporary Centers of Powers

After the end of bipolar structure of world politics in the early 1990s it became clear that New Centers of political and Economic Power could limit Americas dominance.

European Union

- After the 2nd world war America extended massive financial help for reviving Europe's economy it was called the Marshall plan.
- The Council of Europe established in 1949 for political cooperation.
- The European Economic Community (EEC) was established in 1957.
- On February 7, 1992 The Treaty of Maastricht signed establishing the European Union (EU)
- Presently the number of member states is 27.

The members of European Union :-

Older members :- Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden.

New members:- Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Czech, Romania, Slovakia, Hungary, Croatia, Slovenia, Bulgaria, Cyprus.

[**Note:** United Kingdom, which had been a founding member of EU, left the organisation in 2020]

Aim

- to create a Common foreign and security policy.
- cooperation on Justice and Home Affairs.
- Creation of a single currency.

Features of European Union

1. The European Union has evolved over time from an Economic Union to an increasingly political one.

2. It has started to act more as a nation state.
3. It has its own flag, anthem, founder day and currency.
4. It also has some form of a common foreign and security policy in its dealing with other nations.
5. The flag of European Union in the form of a circle of 12 gold stars symbolizes the perfection, completeness and unity.
6. While the attempts to have a constitution for the European Union have failed.

Factor/Features that make European Union Strong

Economic influence of European Union:

- World's second biggest economy with the GDP of more than \$17 trillion in 2016 next to that of the USA.
- Its currency, the Euro can pose a threat to the dominance of the US Dollar.
- Its share of World Trade is much larger than that of the USA
- The EU has become more assertive in trade disputes with the USA and China.
- Its economic power gives it influence over its closest neighbours as well as in Asia and Africa.
- It also functions as an important bloc in international economic organisations such as the World Trade Organisation (WTO).

Political influence of European Union :

- France, the member of the European Union hold permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council.
- The European Union includes several non permanent members of the UNSC.

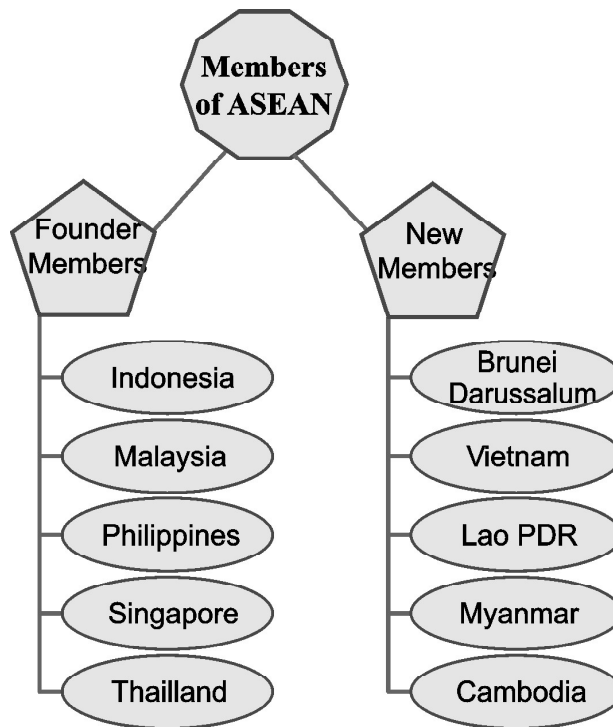
Military influence of European Union :-

- The European Union armed forces are the second largest in the world.
- Its total spending on defence is second after the USA.
- One European Union member State, France also have nuclear arsenals.
- It is also the world's second most important source of space and Communication Technology.

Some facts that limits the ability of the European Union:-

- (1) In many areas its member states have their own foreign relations and defence policies that are often at odds with each other. For example Germany and France oppose US attack on Iraq.
- (2) Denmark and Sweden have resisted the Maastricht Treaty and the adoption of the Euro, the common European currency.
- (3) Britain’s former prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, kept the UK out of European Market.
- (4) Britain decided to leave the European Union in June 2016 through a referendum called Brexit. Britain is no longer a member of European Union.

Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)



- ASEAN was established in 1967 by five countries Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippine, Singapore and Thailand after signing the Bangkok declaration.

- Over the years, Brunei Darussalum, Vietnam, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Cambodia joined ASEAN taking it strength to ten.

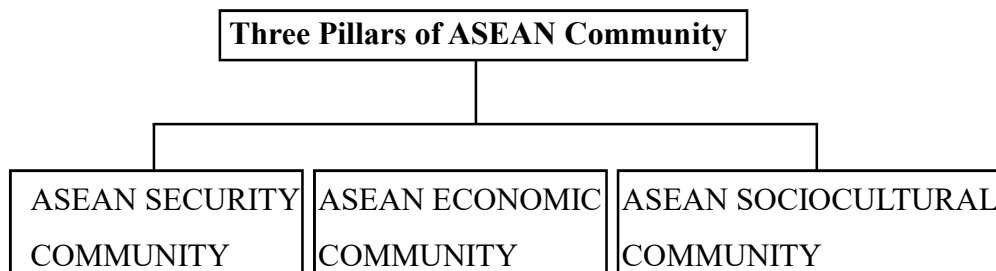
The objectives of ASEAN:-

- To accelerate economic growth and through that social progress and cultural development.
- To promote regional peace and stability based on the rule of law and the principles of the United Nations Charter.

ASEAN WAY :-

- Form of interaction that is informal, non- confrontationist and cooperative. It has become known as the ‘ASEAN WAY’.

Three Pillars of ASEAN Community



- The ASEAN security community was based on the conviction that outstanding territorial disputes should not escalate into armed confrontation.
- The objective of ASEAN Economic Community are to create a common market and production base within ASEAN states and is aid social and economic development of the region.
- The aim of ASEAN socio-cultural community is to promote dialogue and cooperation instead of confrontation between ASEAN countries.

The ASEAN Regional Forum(ARF):

- Established in 1994, it is the organisation that carries out coordination of security and foreign policy.

Relevance of ASEAN :-

1. The current economic strength of ASEAN, especially its economic relevance as a trading and investment partners to the growing Asian economies such as India and China makes this an attractive proposition.
2. ASEAN has focused on creating a Free Trade Area (FTA) for investment, labour and services.
3. The US and China have already moved fast to negotiate FTA with ASEAN.
4. India's 'LOOK EAST' policy since the early 1990's and 'ACT EAST' policy since 2014 have led to greater economic interaction with the East Asian countries.
5. India signed trade agreement with three ASEAN members Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand.
6. The ASEAN-India FTA came into effect in 2010.
7. ASEAN's strength however lies in its policies of interaction and consultation with member states, with dialogue partners, and with other non-regional organization.
8. It is the only regional association that provides a political forum where Asian countries and the major powers can discuss political and security concerns.
9. ASEAN has mediated the end of the Cambodian conflict.
10. It also handled the East Timor Crises.

China

- After the inception of the Peoples Republic of China in 1949 following the communist revolution under the leadership of Mao, its economy was based on the Soviet model.

Development of China Under Mao's Leadership:-

- China adopted the model of development to create a state-owned heavy industry sector from the capital accumulated from agriculture.
- China uses all its resources to establish the foundation of a industrial economy on a scale that did not exist before.

- Employment and social Welfare was assured to all citizens, and China moved ahead of most developing countries in educating its citizens and ensuring better health for them.

The Rise of the Chinese Economy

Reforms initiative in China:

1. China ended its political and economic isolation with the establishment of relations with the United States of America in 1972.
2. Premier Zhou Enlai proposed the 'four modernization' (Agriculture, Industry, Science and Technology and Military) in 1973.
3. Leader Deng Xiaoping announced open door policy and economic reforms in China In 1978.
4. The privatisation of agriculture in 1982.
5. The privatization of industry in 1998. Trade barriers were eliminated only in Special Economic Zones(SEZs) where foreign investors could set up enterprises.
6. China accession to the WTO in 2001. China has become the most important destination for foreign direct investment (FDI) anywhere in the world.
7. China has large foreign exchange reserves that now allow it to make big investments in other countries.

Downside of Chinese Reforms:

1. Not everyone in China has received the benefits of reforms
2. Unemployment has risen in China with nearly 100 million people looking for jobs.
3. Female employment and conditions of work are not satisfactory.
4. Rise in economic inequality between rural and urban residents and coastal and inland provinces.
5. Development activities have caused a lot of degradation of environment.
6. Corruption increased in administrative and social life.

China as the emerging power of the world

1. Huge size in terms of area.
2. Became a member of WTO in 2001.
3. One of the world's largest economy.
4. Japan, US, ASEAN and Russia have forgotten their outstanding issues with China ahead of all trade.
5. China is a nuclear power country.
6. China is a Permanent Member of security council.
7. China contributed to the stability of the ASEAN economies after the 1997 financial crises.
8. Its more outward looking investment and aid policies in Latin America and Africa and increasingly projecting it as a global player.

India-China Relations

Areas of Dispute:

1. India and China involved in differences arising from the Chinese takeover of Tibet in 1950.
2. China and India were involved in a border conflict in 1962 over competing territorial claims principally in Arunachal Pradesh and in Aksai-Chin region in Ladakh.
3. In 1962, India suffered military reverses, had long term implications for India China relations.
4. Diplomatic relations between the two countries were downgraded until 1976.
5. Recently the relation between two countries has taken a downside over border dispute.
6. China contribute to the build up of Pakistan's nuclear programme.
7. China's military relations with Bangladesh and Myanmar were viewed as hostile interests in South Asia.

8. China's support to Pakistan in UNO against India's move to counter terrorism downgrade the relations between these countries.
9. China-Pakistan economic corridor is also a factor for downgrading the relations between India and China.

Area of Cooperation

1. After the change of China's political leadership from mid to late 1970's China's policy became one pragmatic and ideological. So China was prepared to put off the settlement of contentious issues while improving relations with India.
2. India-China relations now have strategic as well as an economic dimension.
3. Both countries would like to play a major role in the Asian economy and politics.
4. Rajiv Gandhi's visit to China in December 1988 provided the impetus for an improvement in India-China's relations.
5. Both countries have signed agreements on cultural exchanges and cooperation in science and technology and opened border posts for trade.
6. India-China trade growing at 30% per year since 1999.
7. Bilateral trade between India and China has increased from \$338 million in 1992.
8. It increased to \$84 billion in 2017
9. Both countries have agreed in bidding for energy deals abroad.
10. Increasing transportation and communication links, common economic interests should help establish a stable positive and sound relationship between India & China.
11. Indian and Chinese leaders and officials visit Beijing and New Delhi with greater frequency.

Japan

- An island country in the east of the continent of Asia.
- Japan is the only nation that suffered the destruction caused by nuclear bombs.

- As per Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution, “the Japanese people forever renounce war as a sovereign right of the nation and the threat or use of force as means of settling international disputes.

Japan : An emerging Center of Power

1. Japan has very few natural resources and imports most of its raw materials. Even then it progressed rapidly after the end of the Second World War.
Famous Japanese brands such as Sony, Panasonic, Canon, Suzuki, Honda, Toyota, Mazda, have a reputation for making high-technology products.
2. Japan became a member of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in 1964.
3. In 2017, it is the third largest economy in the world.
5. It is the only Asian member of the G-7.
5. It is the eleventh most populous nation in the world.
6. It is the second largest contributor to the regular budget of the UN.
7. Japan’s military expenditure is only one per cent of its GDP, it is the seventh largest in the world.
8. Japan has had a security alliance with US Since 1951.

South Korea

The Korean peninsula was divided into South Korea (Republic of Korea) and North Korea (Democratic People’s Republic of Korea) at the end of the Second World War. It is located in the continent of Asia. The capital of the Republic of Korea (South Korea) is Seoul, through which the Han River passes.

South Korea : An emerging Center of Power

1. Between the 1960s and the 1980s, it rapidly developed into an economic power, which is termed as “Miracle on the Han River”.
2. South Korea became a Member of the OECD in 1996.
3. In 2017, its economy was the eleventh largest in the world and
4. In 2017 its military expenditure was the tenth largest.

5. According to the Human Development Report 2016, the HDI rank of South Korea is 18.
6. The major factor responsible for its high human development include successful land reforms, rural development, extensive human resource development and rapid equitable economic growth.
7. South Korean brands such as Samsung, LG and Hyundai became renowned in India.

One Marker Questions

1. The rapid development into an economic power which is termed as ‘Miracle on the Han River’ is related to which of the following countries?
 - (a) North Korea
 - (b) South Korea
 - (c) China
 - (d) Japan
2. Arrange the following in the chronological order:
 - (i) Tibet occupied by China
 - (ii) Establishment of EU
 - (iii) Establishment of ASEAN
 - (iv) Privatization of Agriculture in China

In the **questions (3 and 4)** given below there are two statements marked as **Assertion (A) and Reason (R)**. Read these statement and choose one correct answer from the given option.

Choose the correct option:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (d) (A) is false but (R) is true

3. **Assertion (A) :** The EU flag has circle of 12 gold stars.
Reason (R) : The number 12 is traditionally the symbol of perfection, completeness and unity.
4. **Assertion (A) :** ASEAN was established by ten countries of south East Asian by signing the 'Bangkok Declaration'.
Reason (R) : The objective of ASEAN was primarily to accelerate economic growth.
5. Fill in the following blank with an appropriate option from among the following.
ASEAN resolves _____ conflict by ASEAN-Way.
- (a) Cambodia
 - (b) Japan
 - (c) South Korea
 - (d) China
6. What is the name of currency of EU?
- (a) Dollar
 - (b) Pound
 - (c) Rouble
 - (d) Euro
7. Which one of the following statement correct?
- (a) ASEAN is founded by ten members
 - (b) At present ASEAN has 15 members
 - (c) The respect of national sovereignty is critical to the functioning of ASEAN
 - (d) The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) was established in 1992
8. Arrange the following in the chronological order:
- (i) China become a member of WTO
 - (ii) Privatization of agriculture in china
 - (iii) China announced the 'Open door' policy
 - (iv) China ended its political and economic isolation.

Choose the correct option

- (a) iv, iii, ii, i (b) iii, ii, i, iv
(c) i, ii, iv, iii (d) iii, iv, i, ii

9. Match the following

- (A) America extended massive financial help for reviving Europe's economy (i) Denmark and Sweden
(B) Established by 'Bangkok Declaration' (ii) France
(C) Resisted the adoption of the Euro (iii) Marshall plan
(D) Permanent member of UNO Security Council (iv) ASEAN

Choose the correct option

- (a) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
(b) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
(c) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii
(d) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii

Two marker Questions

1. Explain the meaning of Regional cooperation?
2. What does the Contemporary Centre of Power mean?
3. What was Marshall Plan?
4. Write the name of any four founding members of ASEAN.
5. Write down the two policy decisions taken by China in 1970's.
6. In 1973, in which four sectors Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai propose modernization?
7. What was 'open door' policy?

Four Marker Questions

1. What are the main objectives of forming regional organizations?
2. What are the factors that limit the ability of the European Union?
3. Explain any four steps taken by China that led to the rise of its economy.
4. Explain the role played by contemporary centres of power in shaping prosperous economies in different countries.
5. What are the main features of ASEAN VISION 2020?

Six Marker Questions

1. Explain the three main pillars of ASEAN community along with one objective of each.
2. Explain any three steps taken by China to grow its economy.
3. Explain the process of evolution of the European Union from an economic union to an increasingly political one.
4. "The 21st century Japan is emerging as a new center of power." Support the statement with any three arguments.
5. 'China and India are emerging as big economic powers'. Do you agree with this statement. Justify your answer by giving any three arguments.

Passage Based Questions (Four Marker Question):-

1. **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:-**
(4×1=4)

You might have heard about famous Japanese brands such as Sony, Panasonic, Canon, Suzuki, Honda, Toyota, Mazda. They have reputation for making high technology products. Japan has very few natural resources and imports most of its raw materials. Even then it progressed rapidly after the end of the 2nd world war. Japan became a member of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in 1964. In 2017, it is the 3rd largest economy in the world. It is the only Asian member of G-7. It is the eleventh most populous nation in the world. Japan is the only nation that suffered the destruction

casuses by nuclear bombs. It is the 2nd largest contributor to the regular budeget of the UN, contributing almost 10% of the total. Japan has a security alliance with the US since 1951.

- (i) _____ is the only nation that suffered the destruction caused by nuclear bombs.
- (a) US
 - (b) Germany
 - (c) Japan
 - (d) Russia
- (ii) In 2017 which country's economy was the 3rd largest economy in the world?
- (a) France
 - (b) Germany
 - (c) Italy
 - (d) Japan
- (iii) Japan has a security alliance with which country?
- (a) Australia
 - (b) China
 - (c) Russia
 - (d) USA
- (iv) What is the rank of Japan in terms of population in the world
- (a) 10th
 - (b) 11th
 - (c) 12th
 - (d) 13th

Cartoon based questions

1. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the following questions

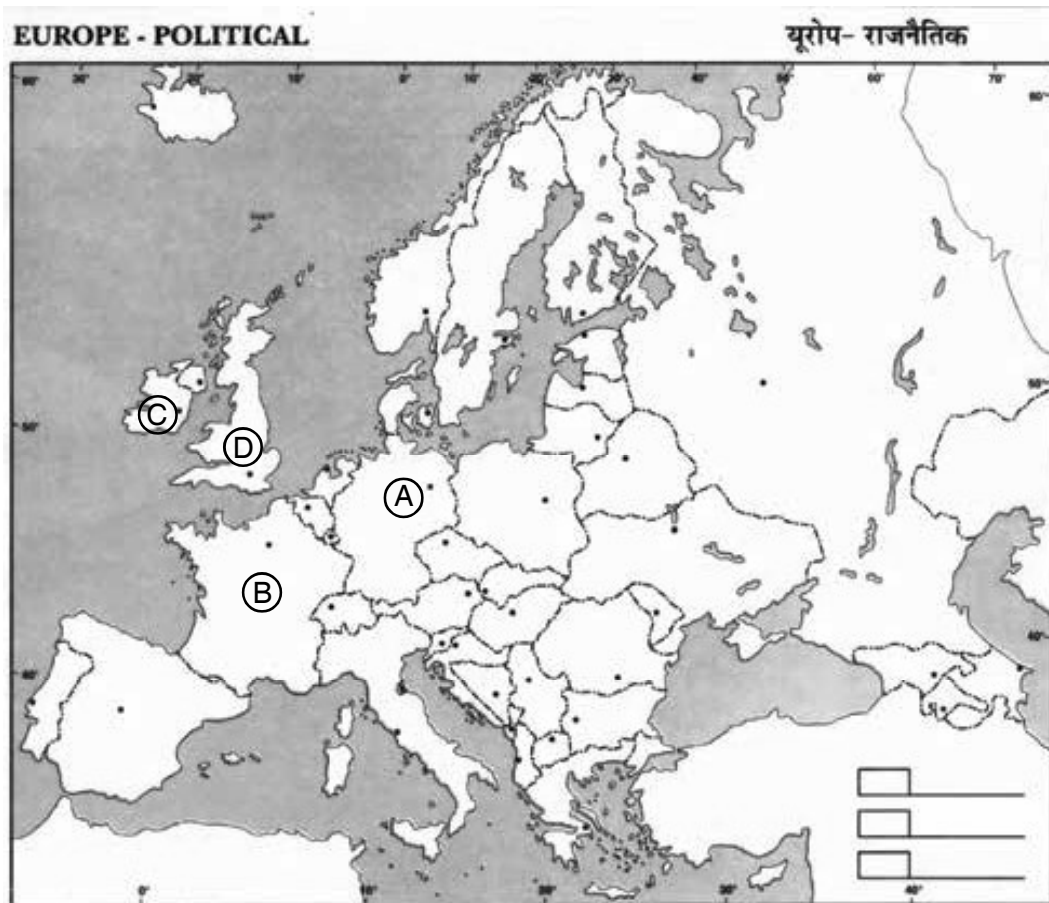
(1+1+2=4)



- (i) In the given cartoon the symbol of cycle represents the economy of which country?
- (ii) In 1972, which country ended its political and economic isolation by establishing relations with America?
- (iii) Which ideology is represented by the symbol given in the front wheel of cycle and in the back wheel of cycle. The symbol represents the economy of which country?

Map based Question

In the given European political map four countries A, B, C and D have been marked. Identify them on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names along with their serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per the following format. (4×1=4)



S.No.	Concerned Alphabet	Name the Country
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		

1. An old member country of the European Union
2. A new member Country of the European Union
3. A member Country of the European Union which is a permanent member of the security council.
4. Country which decided to leave the European Union after the referendum held in 2016.

Answer of One Marker Questions

1. (b) South Korea
2. (c) i, iii, iv, ii
3. (a) (A) and (R) both correct and (R) is correct explanation of (A)
4. (d) (A) is false but (R) is true
5. (a) Cambodia
6. (d) Euro
7. (c)
8. (a) iv, iii, ii, i
9. (a) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii

Answer of Two Marker Questions

1. Regional organization is a treaty of voluntary communities of sovereign countries that are (i) within a certain area and (ii) have a common interests.
2. After the end of the bipolar structure of world politics in the early 1990 it became clear that regional organisations or countries of political and economic power could limit America's dominance. These regional organisations or countries are called contemporary Centers of Power.
3. America extended massive financial help for reviving Europe's economy after the Second World War. It is called the Marshall plan.
4. i) Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand (any 4)
5. (i) Established relations with USA in 1972
(ii) Announced 'Open door' policy in 1978.
6. Agriculture, Industry, Science & Technology and Military. (Explain them)

7. To generate higher productivity by investment of capital and technology from abroad.

Answer of Four Marker Questions

1.
 - (i) Strengthen the sense of unity of the member state
 - (ii) Enhancing regional cooperation
 - (iii) To increase mutual trade among the members
 - (iv) Creating peace and harmony in the region
 - (v) Settlement of disputes by negotiation.
2.
 - i) In many areas its member states have their own foreign relations and defence policies that are often at odds with each other. For example Germany, and France oppose US attack on Iraq.
 - ii) Unsuccessful attempt to make a common constitution.
 - iii) Denmark and Sweden have resisted the Maastricht Treaty and the adoption of the Euro, the common European currency.
 - iv) Many members of EU are in US Bloc.
3.
 - i) China ended its political and economic isolation with the establishment of relations with the United States in 1972.
 - ii) Four modernization in the field of agriculture, industry, Science and Technology and military in 1973.
 - iii) 'Open door policy' to generate higher productivity by investments of capital and Technology from abroad and economic reforms in 1978.
 - iv) The privatization of agriculture in 1982 which was followed by the privatization of industry in 1998.
 - v) Special Economic Zones where foreign investors could set up Enterprises.
4.
 - (i) New centres of power needed to limit US hegemony in a uni-polar world
 - (ii) Emerging centres such as EU, ASEAN, NAM and SAARC have played an active role in shaping a more peaceful and prosperous economy at the regional level.

5. (i) Its vision 2020 has defined an out-word looking role for ASEAN in the international community.
- (ii) To encourage negotiation over conflicts in the region.

Six Marks Questions Answer

1. Write answer form 'The Pillars of ASEAN Community'
2. Write answer from 'Reforms initiative in China'.
3. Write answer from Featurs of EU, Economic influence of EU, political influence of EU, Military influence of EU.
4. Write answer from Japan-an emerging centre of power.
5. India and China both view themselves as new centers of powers in global politics.

India as a new centre of power in global politics.

- i) Large population of more than 135 crores. India has young population.
- ii) India has a fast developing economy.
- iii) India has adopted free trade policy and privatisation.
- iv) India has attained nuclear capability in the military sector.
- v) India is the world's largest democracy.
- vi) India has successfully developed Covid-19 vaccine and even it free of cost to various countries.

China as new centers of powers in global politics.

- i) China's economic success since 1978 has been linked to its rise as great power.
- ii) China has been the fastest growing economy since the reforms first began there.
- iii) It is projected to overtake the USA as the world's largest economy by 2040.
- iv) China has became the most important destination for foreign direct investment (FDI) anywhere in the world.

Answer of Passage Based Question

1. (c) Japan
2. (d) Japan
3. (d) USA
4. (b) 11th

Answer Cartoon based question

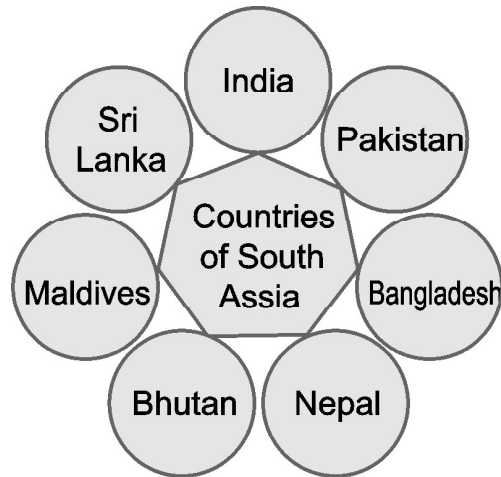
- i) Chinese Economy (ii) America
(iii) Communism, USA

Answer of map based questions

S.No.	Concerned Alphabet	Name the Country
1	C	Ireland
2	A	Poland
3	B	France
4	D	Britain

Chapter-3

Contemporary South Asia



- The expression South Asia includes the following countries Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bhutan.
- Afghanistan and Myanmar are often included in discussions of the region as a whole.
- China is not considered to be part of this region.
- The mighty Himalayas in the north and the vast Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal in the South, West and East respectively provide a natural insularity to the region.

Political System of South Asian Countries

- Sri Lanka and India have successfully operated a democratic system since their Independence from the British.
- Pakistan and Bangladesh have experienced both civilian and military rules.
- Till 2006, Nepal was a constitutional monarchy. In 2008 monarchy was abolished and Nepal emerged as a democratic republic.
- Bhutan became a constitutional monarchy in 2008
- The Maldives, the other island Nation, was a Sultanate till 1968 when it was

transformed into a Republic with a presidential form of government.

- The people in all these countries share the aspiration for democracy.
- Recent surveys of attitudes of the people in the five big countries of the region showed that there is widespread support for democracy in all these countries.

Military and Democracy in Pakistan

- After Pakistan framed its first constitution, General Ayub Khan took over the administration of the country and soon got himself elected.
- After Popular dissatisfaction against his rule General Yahya Khan came to power.
- During Yahya's military rule Pakistan faced the Bangladesh crisis and after a war with India In 1971.
- East Pakistan broke away to emerge as an independent country called Bangladesh.
- After this, an elected government, under the leadership of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto came to power in Pakistan from 1971 to 1977.
- Bhutto was removed by General Zia UI Haq in 1977.
- General Zia- UI-Haq faced a pro-democracy movement from 1982 onwards and then an elected democratic government was established once again in 1988 under the leadership of Benazir Bhutto.
- This phase of elected democracy lasted till 1999.
- In 1999, General Pervez Musharraf removed Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif and in 2001, he elected himself as the president.
- It has been run by a civilian government again since 2008.

Factors for Pakistan's failure in building a stable democracy:-

1. The social dominance of the military, clergy and landowning aristocracy has led to the frequent overthrow of elected governments and the establishment of military government.
2. Pakistan's Conflict with India has made the promilitary group more powerful.

3. The lack of genuine International support for democratic rule in Pakistan has further encouraged the military to continue its dominance.
4. The United States and other western countries have encouraged the military authoritarian rule in the past for their own reason.

Reason for Strong Pro Democracy Sentiment in the Pakistan

1. Pakistan has a courageous and relatively free press.
2. It has a strong human rights movement.

Bangladesh

- Bangladesh was a part of Pakistan from 1947 to 1971.
- It was known as East Pakistan from 1947 to 1971.
- It consisted of the partitioned areas of Bengal and Assam from British India.
- Soon after the partition, people of this region began protests against the unfair treatment meted out to the Bengali culture and language.
- They demanded fair representation in administration.
- They also demanded fair representation in political power.
- Sheikh Mujib-ur Rehman led the popular struggle against West Pakistani domination.
- In the 1970 elections in then Pakistan, the Awami League led by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman won all the seats in East Pakistan.
- Thousands were killed by the Pakistan army.
- This led to a large-scale migration into India.
- The Government of India supported the demand of the people of East Pakistan for their Independence and helped them financially and military grounds.
- This resulted in a war between India and Pakistan in December 1971.
- In December 1971, Pakistani forces surrendered in East Pakistan and the formation of Bangladesh as an independent country.
- Bangladesh drafted its constitution declaring faith in secularism, democracy and socialism.

- 1975 Sheikh Mujib got the constitution amended to shift from the parliamentary to presidential form of government.
- He also abolished all parties except his own, the Awami League.
- Sheikh Mujib was assassinated in a military' uprising August 1975.
- The new military ruler, Zia-Ur-Rahman, formed his own Bangladesh National Party and won elections in 1979.
- He was assassinated and another military ruler, took over followed under the leadership of Lt. Gen H. M. Ershad.
- After the peoples pro -democracy protests, Ershad was forced to allow political activity on a limited scale.
- He was later elected as president for five years.
- Mass public protests made Irshad step down in 1990.Elections were held in 1991.
- Since 1991, representative democracy based on multi party elections has been working in Bangladesh.

Monorchy and Democracy in Nepal

- Nepal was a Hindu Kingdom in the past and then a constitutional monarchy in the modern period for many years.
- A protracted conflict began in Nepal between the King's forces, pro-democracy forces and the Maoists.
- The king accepted the demand for a new democratic constitution in 1990. in the wake of a strong pro-democracy movement.
- However democratic goveronments had a short and troubled career.
- During the nineties, the Maoist of Nepal were successful in spreading their influence in many parts of Nepal.
- In 2002, the king abolished the Parliament and dismissed the goveronment.
- In April 2006. there were massive, country wide, Pro democracy protests.
- The largely non -violent movement was led by the Seven Party Alliance(SPA),

the Maoists and social activists.

- In 2008, Nepal became a democratic republic after abolishing the monarchy.
- In 2015, Nepal adopted a new constitution.

Ethnic Conflict and Democracy in Sri Lanka

- Sri Lanka got independence from British rule In 1948.
- Sri Lanka was then known as Ceylon.
- The majority of Sri Lankan are ethnic Sinhalese who dominate the politics of Sri Lanka.
- Sinhale community were hostile to a large number of Tamils who had migrate from India to Srilanka.
- The Tamils started demanding equal rights and seperate country for the Tamils of Sri Lanka.
- From 1983 on wards, the militant organization the Libration Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) has been fighting a armed struggle with. Sri Lankan Army.
- In 1987, the Government of India was directly involved in the Sri Lankan Tamil question.
- Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) was sent to Sri Lanka in the hope of bringing about peace.
- In 1989 the IPKF pulled out of Sri Lanka without attaining its objective.
- Peace talks were also held with the intervention of international actors, particularly the Scandinavian countries such as Norway and Iceland.
- Finally, the armed conflict came to an end, as the LTTE was vanquished In 2009.
- It was one of the first developing countries to successful, control the rate of growth of population.

Constitutional Monarchy in Bhutan

- Bhutan constitutional Monarchy:
- Bhutan became a constitutional monarchy in 2008. Under the leadership of the king, it emerged as a multi party democracy.

Sultante and Democracy in Maldives

- Maldives was a Sultanate till 1968 when it was transformed into a republic with a presidential form of government.
- In June 2005, the parliament of the Maldives voted unanimously to introduce a multi party system.
- The Maldivian Democratic Party(MDP) dominates the political affairs of the island.
- Democracy strengthened in the Maldives after the 2005 elections when some opposition parties were legalised.

Relations between India and its Neighbours

India-Pakistan(Cooperation):-

1. In 1960, with the help of the World Bank, India and Pakistan signed the Indus Water Treaty.
2. Kartarpur corridor is expected to improve relations between the two countries.

India-Pakistan (Conflicts):-

1. India's conflict with Pakistan is also over strategic issues like the control of the Siachen glacier over acquisition of arms, Kashmir issue, sircreek line.
2. Both the governments continue to be suspicious of each other.
3. Indian government has blamed the Pakistan government for using a strategy of low-key violence by helping the Kashmiri militants with arms, training, money.
4. Pakistan's intelligence agency (ISI) is blamed of indulging in anti-India activities in Northeast India from secret bases in Bangladesh and Nepal.
5. Pakistan provide protection to terrorist to carry out terrorist strike against India.
6. The government of Pakistan, in turn, blames the Indian government and its security agencies for fomenting trouble in the provinces of Sindh and Balochistan.

India and Bangladesh (cooperation) :-

- Bangladesh is a part of India's Look East (Act East since 2014) policy that wants to link up with Southeast Asia via Myanmar.
- On disaster management and environmental issues, the two states have cooperated regularly.
- There is also a cooperative attitude on the issue of environment.
- India has also cooperated in providing vaccine to Bangladesh during Covid-19.

India - Bangladesh (Conflicts): -

- Sharing of the Ganga and Brahmaputra river waters.
- Bangladesh's denial of illegal immigration to India.
- Bangladesh's support for anti-Indian Islamic fundamentalist groups. Bangladesh's refusal to allow Indian troops to move through its territory to northeastern India.
- Bangladesh's decision not to export natural gas to India.
- Bangladeshi governments have felt that the Indian government encouraged rebellion in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and Indian government trying to extract its natural gas and being unfair in trade.

Nepal and India (Cooperation):-

- A treaty between the two countries allows the citizens of the two countries to travel and work in the other country without visas and passports.
- India provides disaster management as well as technical and humanitarian assistance to Nepal.

Nepal and India (Disputes):-

- The Indian government has often expressed displeasure at the warm relationship between Nepal and China, and at the Nepal government's inaction against anti-Indian elements.

- Many Leaders and citizens In Nepal think that the Indian government Interferes its internal affairs.
- They think that India has eyes on Nepal's river waters and hydro-electricity.
- They think India prevents Nepal, a landlocked country, from getting easier access to the sea through the Indian territory.

India-Sri Lanka (Cooperation):-

- India signed a free trade agreement with Sri Lanka, which strengthened relations between two countries.
- India's help in post-tsunami reconstruction in Sri Lanka has also brought the two countries closer.

India-Sri Lanka (Disputes) :-

- The difficulties in the relationship between the governments of India and Sri Lanka are mostly over ethnic conflict in the island nation.
- After the military intervention in 1987, the Indian government now prefers a Policy of disengagement vis-a-vis Sri Lanka's internal troubles.

India-Bhutan (Cooperation) :

- India enjoys a very special relationship with Bhutan.
- Bhutan has weed out the guerrillas and militants of North East India from its territory.
- India is involved in big hydroelectric projects in Bhutan.
- India is the biggest source of development aid for Bhutan.

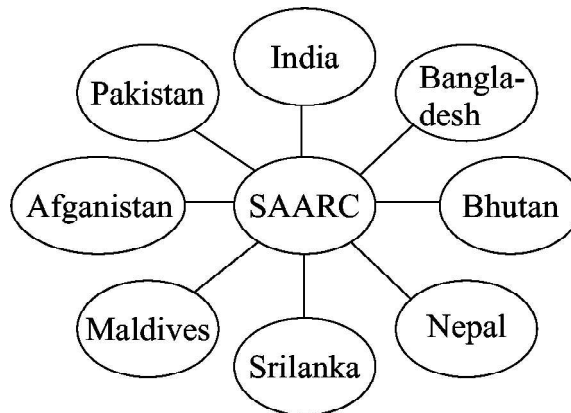
India-Maldives (Cooperation)

- The MDP won the 2018 Elections. India-Maldives (Cooperation):-
- India's ties with the Maldives remain warm and cordial.
- In November 1988, when some Tamil mercenaries from Sri Lanka attacked the Maldives, the Indian air force and navy reacted quickly to the Maldives' request to help stop the invasion.
- India has also contributed Island's economic development, tourism and fisheries.

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)

Established December 8, 1985.

Member of SAARC :- India, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Pakistan, Nepal, Srilanka, Maldives, Afganistan (Afganistan became a member in 2005)



The Main objectives of SAFTA agreement

1. Removal of barriers to free trade in South Asia region.
2. Lowering trade tariffs.

Achievements of SAARC

1. Has taken an important step towards trade by the idea of SAFTA
2. Cooperation in the areas of environment, economic development and energy etc.

India and South Asia (India's Role in South Asia Region):

1. In the geography of South Asia, India is located in the middle and rest of the countries fall around the border of India.
2. Some of India's neighbours fear that SAFTA is a way for India to invade their markets.
3. Small countries fear that India wants to influence their societies and politics.
4. India believes that every country in this region will benefit from SAFTA.
5. India believes that cooperation on political issues will be better with the increase of free trade in this region.

6. India does not want instability in South Asian Countries because such a situation will help outside forces to establish influence in this region.

The Role of China and America in the Politics of South Asia

- China and USA remains key players in South Asian politics.
- Sino-Indian relations have improved significantly in last 10 year.
- China's strategic partnership with Pakistan remains a major irritant for India.
- US has had good relations with India and Pakistan since the end of cold war.
- The huge size of population and market of this region also give USA an added stake in the future of regional security and peace.

One Mark Questions

1. Which one of the following statements describe relations between India and Nepal is NOT correct? (CBSE 2023)
- (a) India and Nepal have special treaty related to travel and work in each Nepal is NOT correct?
 - (b) India shares of the core water from Nepal.
 - (c) Both countries have democratic form of government.
 - (d) Nepal always follows the polices of India.
2. In which country of South Asia, India has played an important role in the independence?
- (a) Sri Lanka
 - (b) Nepal
 - (c) Bhutan
 - (d) Bangladesh

In the questions (3 and 4) given below, there two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read these statements and choose are correct answer from the given option?

Options:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R), is the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) & not the correct explanation of (A)

(c) (A) is true, but (R) is false

(d) (A) to false, but (R) is true.

(CBSE 2023)

3. **Assertion (A):** During the constitutional monarchy in 1990s, the political Parties and the common people of Nepal wanted to have a more open and resspensive system of government.

Reason (R): The king with the help of the army retained full control over the government and restricted the expansion of democracy of Nepal.

4. **Assertion (A):** South Asia stands for diversity in every sence, even then the various countries in South Asia have the same kind of Political system.

Reason (R): Despite many porblems and limitations, all South Asian countries share the aspiration for democracy.

5. Arrange the following in chronological Order :

(CBSE 2023)

(i) Establishment of SAARC

(ii) Formation of Bangladesh as independent country.

(iii) Establishment of Constitutional Monarchy in Bhutan.

(iv) India send IPKF in Srilanka

Choose the correct option:

(a) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)

(b) (iii), (iv), (i), (iii)

(c) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii)

(d) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)

6. Fil in the blank with an appropriate option from the following.

In _____ small savings and credit cooperatives in the rural areas have helped in reducing the poverty.

(a) Bangladesh

(b) Maldive

(c) Bhutan

(d) Nepal

7. Identify the country which liberalise its economy first in South Asia.
- (a) India
 - (b) Pakistan
 - (c) Sri Lanka
 - (d) Nepal
8. Identify the country which is land locked and has a constitutional monarchy.
- (CBSE 2023)
- (a) Nepal
 - (b) Afganistan
 - (c) Myanmar
 - (d) Bhutan
9. Choose the correct statements about India's relationship with Bangladesh.
- (i) The government of India and Bangladesh have differences over the sharing of Ganga and Brahmaputra River Water.
 - (ii) Bangladesh help Indian Army to move though its territory to north eastern India.
 - (iii) Bangladesh is not a part of India's Look East (Act East Since 2014) policy.
 - (iv) Bangladesh opposes for anti-Indian Islamic fundamentalist groups.
10. Match the followiong:
- | | |
|---|----------------|
| (A) Country which struggled with conflict | (i) America |
| (B) A key player in the politics of South Asia | (ii) Maldives |
| (C) Till 1968 it was a Sultanate | (iii) Pakistan |
| (D) Country related to Indus River Water Treaty | (iv) Sri Lanka |

Choose the Correct Option:

- (a) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
- (b) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii

(c) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii

(d) A-i, B-iv, C-iii, D-ii

Two Marker Questions

1. Suggest any two measures to improve the relations between India and Pakistan.
(CBSE 2023)
2. “The South Asia's experience of democracy has explained the global imagination of democracy”. Justify the statement. (CBSE 2023)
3. List any two challenges faced in the success of SAARC.
4. Suggest any two measures to improve the peace and cooperation in the region of South Asia.

Four Marker Questions

1. Analyse the mutual relations between the small countries of South Asia and India.
(CBSE 20023)
2. Why was the democratic system not been stable in Pakistan? Explain.
(CBSE 2020)
3. Explain Nepal's transition from Monarchy to democracy. (CBSE 2019)
4. Describe the major challenges before the South Asian Countries. Suggest any two ways to over come these challenges.

Six Marker Questions

1. Explain the reasons for sending peacekeeping force by India to Sri Lanka. Why the Indian Peace Keeping Force pulled out of Sri Lanka without attaining its objectives.
2. Describe the positive and negative aspects of India's Relations with Bangladesh.
3. Asses the importance of SAARC for India.
4. Analyze the role of China and America in the politics of South Asia.

OR

Analyze has the external forces influencing the bilateral relations in the South Asia with the help of two examples.

5. Analyse the role of SAARC in promoting peace and cooperation in Asia.

(CBSE 2023)

Passage based question :-

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:-

(4×1 = 4)

No region exists in a vacuum. It is influenced by outside powers and even no matter how much it may try to insulate itself from non-regional powers. China and the United States remain key players in South Asian politics. Sino-Indian relations have improved significantly in the last ten years, but China's strategic partnership with Pakistan remains a major irritant. The demands of development and globalisation have brought the two Asian giants closer, and their economic ties have multiplied rapidly since 1991.

- (i) Which region is indicated in this passage?
- (a) East Asia
 - (b) South East Asia
 - (c) South Asia
 - (d) South Africa
- (ii) Which two countries have been referred to as outside powers?
- (a) China and United States
 - (b) China and Pakistan
 - (c) United States and Pakistan
 - (d) India and China
- (iii) Which are two Asian giants?
- (a) India and Pakistan
 - (b) India and China
 - (c) China and Russia
 - (d) United States and Russia

- (iv) China's strategic partnership with Pakistan remain a major irritant for which country?
- (a) India
 - (b) Bangladesh
 - (c) Sri Lanka
 - (d) Myanmar

Cartoon/Picture base Question

Examine the given cartoon carefully and answer the questions that follow:-

(1+1+2 = 4)

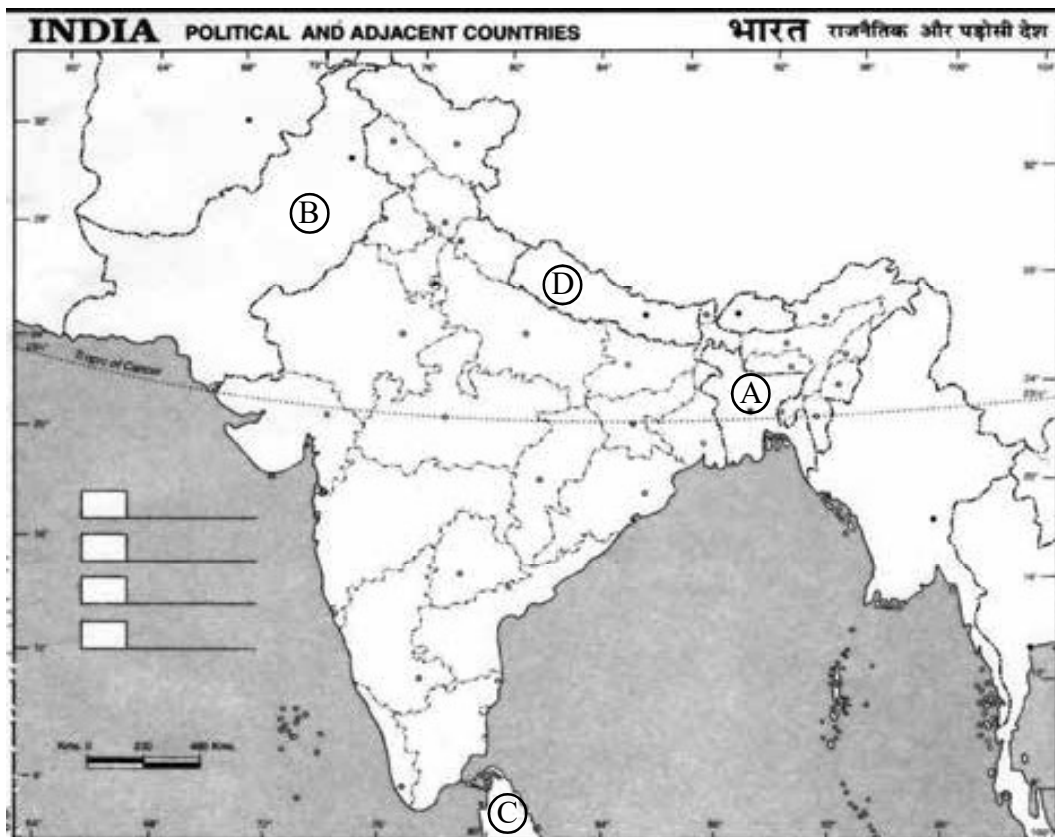
- (i) Which country does the above cartoon belong to?
- (ii) Name the person depicted in the cartoon
- (iii) Which community is depicted by the tiger in the cartoon and which community is depicted by the lion in the cartoon?



Map Based Question

1. In the given European political map four countries A, B, C and D have been marked. Identify them on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names alongwith their serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per the following format. (4×1=4)

S.No.	Concerned Alphabet	Name the Country
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		



- (i) Land locked country
- (ii) The country where ethnic conflict took place
- (iii) The country which remained under military rule for most of times after independence
- (iv) Became an independent country in 1971

Answer of One Marker Questions

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (d) |
| 3. (a) | 4. (d) |
| 5. (a) | 6. (a) |
| 7. (c) | 8. (d) |
| 9. (a) | 10. (c) |

Two Marker Questions

Answer of Two Marker Questions

- 1. (i) The two countries should undertake confidence building measures to reduce the risk of war :
 - (ii) Social activists and intellectuals should make efforts to create harmonious relations among people.
 - (iii) Regular summits where leaders of the two countries should meet to find the solution of various issues.
- 2. (i) People in all countries of South Asia share the aspiration of democracy.
 - (ii) Various survey in South Asian countries show there is a widespread support for democracy in South Asian countries.

(or any relent point)
- 3. (i) Political differences among its members.
 - (ii) Some of India's neighbour fear that 'SAFTA' a way for India & Invade their markets and to influence their politics and societies through commercial ventures.

4. (i) Regular summite where leaders of South Asian Region should meet to find the solution of various Issues.
- (ii) Confidence building among the countries of this region.

Answer of Four Marker Queshone

1. India is centrally located and shares borders with most of the South Asian Countries. Due to its size and power the smaller countries are bound to be suspicious of India's intension. The Indian government, on the other hand, often feels exploited by its neighbour. It does not like the political instability in these Countries. The smaller countries fear that India wants to be a regionally-dominant power.
2. Factors for Pakistan's failure to building a stable democracy (write down answer from page No. 37).
3. Write down answer from heading NEPAL page 39.
4. (i) Security in south Asian Region.
(ii) Bilateral relations of India and Pakistan.
(iii) South Asian Countries have conflict over the sharing of borders, river waters, terrorism etc.
(vi) The smaller countries fears that India wants to be dominant these smaller/ neighbour countries.

Annual/Regular Summits of SAARC, where the leaders of South Asian countries should meet and find the solution of various border issues, water sharing issues, terrorism etc.

Answer of Six Marker Question

1. The Sri Lankan problem involves people of Indian origin and there is a considerable pressure from the Tamil group in India to the effect that the Indian government should protect the interests of the Tamils in Sri Lanka. The government of India has from time to time tried to negotiate with the Sri Lankan government on Tamil question. But in 1987, the government of India for the first time got directly involved, signed an accord with Sri Lanka and sent troops (IPKF) to stabilise relations between Srilankan government and Tamils.

The presence of IPKF was not liked much by Sri Lankans. They saw this as an attempt by India to interfere in the internal affairs of Sri Lanka. So in 1989 IPKF

- pulled out of Sri Lanka without attaining its objectives.
2. See the key points (Relations of India with Bangladesh).
 3.
 - (i) India is centrally located and share borders with most of the SAARC countries.
 - (ii) SAARC can help in creation of confidence building and peace within this region.
 - (iii) If all the countries in this region allow free trade across the borders, then there are real economic benefits for all.
 4. China and USA are the key players in South Asian politics. The demands of development and globalisation have brought the China and India closer.
 - (i) The US had good relations with both India and Pakistan since the end of cold war.
 - (ii) Economic reforms and liberal economic policies in both countries have increased the American participation in this region.
 - (iii) The Large South Asian diasporas in the US and the huge size of population and markets of the region give US an added stake in the future of regional security and peace.
 5.
 - (i) SAARC is a major regional initiative by South Asian states to evolve cooperation through multilateral means.
 - (ii) An agreement of SAFTA was signed among the members aimed to lower the trade tariffs and enhance free trade among the members.
 - (iii) Small countries of Asia were suspicious to India for capturing their markets.
 - (iv) The conflict between India and Pakistan left little space for SAARC to achieve its goals.
 - (v) Unfortunately due to persisting political differences, it could not achieve much success.

Answer of Passage Based Question

- (i) (c) South Asia
- (ii) (a) China and USA

(iii) (b) India and China

(iv) (a) India

Answer of Cartoon/Picture based Questions

(i) Sri Lanka

(ii) Mahindra Raj Paksha

(iii) Sinhalese, Tamil.

Answer of Map based Questions

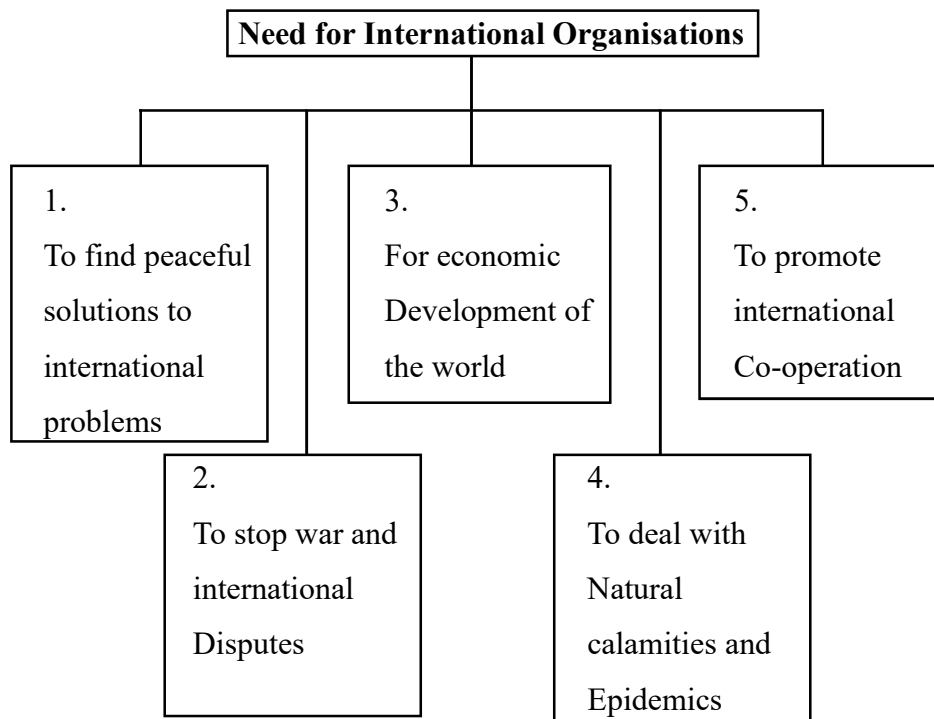
S.No.	Concerned Alphabet	Name the Country
1	D	Nepal
2	C	Sri Lanka
3	B	Pakistan
4	A	Bangladesh

Chapter-4

International Organization

International organisations are broad in their purpose which help in resolving disputes at the international level in creating a harmonious environment in different countries, in establishing peace and security.

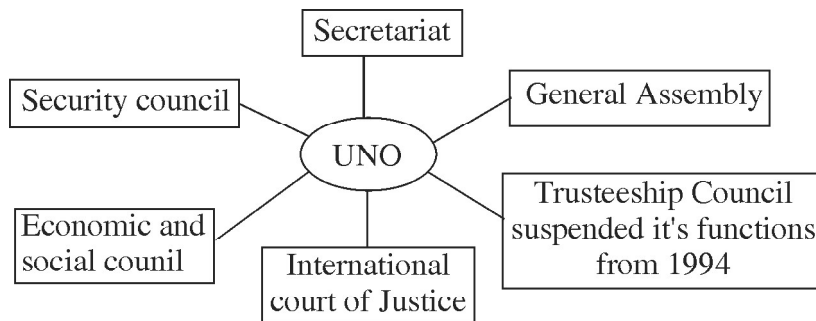
Why we need UNO?



Development of UNO

The United Nations (UN) is an intergovernmental organization, it was founded at the end of second world war on 24th October 1945. It consisted 51 countries at the time of establishment. India was also included as one of its founding countries. Now it is composed of 193 member countries. It is indispensable and presents the great hope of humanity for peace and programs.

Organs of UNO



Reforms in UNO after Cold War

The most powerful part of the United Nation is the security council. It has 15 members, America, Russia, China, France and Britain, these 5 members are permanent members and the rest of the members are non-permanent members. Permanent members have veto power.

Since the Cold War, the demand for reform in its structure and the working process in the united nation started gaining momentum.

Emphasis was laid on increasing the number of permanent and non-permanent members in the united nation. A part this the emphasis was laid on to be more active role of UN on poverty, hunger diseases, terrorism environmental issue and human rights and so on.

The secretary General of the United Nations is the representative of the United Nations.

The present secretary General of the United Nations is Mr. Antonio Guterres from Portugal.

Organs of UNO and their functions

Name of the organs	No. of members	Head Quarter	Objectives
Security council	5 permanent 10 non-permanent member	Newyork	- To set up peace and security - to take militaryaction
General council	193 member	Newyork	- Entry and exit of members - Pass the budget
Trusteeship council	As decided by General Assembly	Newyork	Suspended since 1994
International court of Justice	15 Judges	The Hague	Dissussion and decision on territorial and border dispute
Secretariat	Secretary General staff	Newyork	- To conduct routine work of UNO
Eco-Soc-Council	54 members	Newyork	Send report social, educational and other issues to General Assembly

India and UNO

- India has always been a consistent nation in giving contribution in United Nations.
 - On the matter of Security, Disarmament, Korean crisis, Suez canal and the Iraq invasion on Kuwait, India has always given it's balanced opinion.
 - Apart from it, India has played an important role in human rights protection, and to oppose colonialism and racism. India has also promoted peace and become a part of the educational, financial and cultural activities of United Nations.
- * **The points defending the Permanent Membership of India in United Nations**
- Big nation on the basis of largest population.
 - Stable democracy and obligations towards human rights.

- A rising economy
- A continuous support to the United Nations's monetary budget.
- India's role in peace

* **Security council and Need for its Expansion**

Security council is an important organ of UNO, as per UN charter its primary responsibility is to maintain peace and security. There are total 5 permanent and 10 non-permanent members in security council. Five permanent members have veto power. India has become UNSC non-permanent member for the eight time since January 2021

Security Council was restructured only once in 1965. At that time number of its non-permanent members were increased from 6 to 10.

Need for reforms in Security Council :-

In 1992, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution. The resolution reflected three main complaints: about reforms and expansion in security council.

1. UNSC no longer represents contemporary political realities,
2. Its decisions reflect only western values and interests and are dominated by a few powers.
3. It lacks equitable representation.

In view of these growing demands for the restructuring of the UN, on 1st January 1997, the UN then Secretary General Kofi Annan initiated an inquiry into how the UN should be reformed. Consequently few following criteria were suggested for a new member countries to be included in UNSC -

1. A major economic power
2. A major military power
3. A substantial contributor to the UN budget
4. A big nation in terms of its population.
5. A democratic nation.
6. Country which represents world's diversity in terms of geography, economic systems and Culture.

Note: India Fulfills all these conditions.

In a nutshell all developed and developing countries support the reforms in UNSC and want to increase the numbers of its permanent and non permanent members.

Developed countries believe that developing countries should increase their contribution to the Budget of the United Nations and they do not agree to give the rights of Veto to new permanent members. While the developing nations demand for Veto Power along with permanent membership.

For the eightieth time, India has completed its tenure as non-permanent member from Jan 2021 to 31 Dec 2022.

Agencies of UNO

There are other institutions and agencies that are completely dedicated towards fulfilling the aims of the United Nations.

1. International Monetary Fund (IMF)

This organization promotes the financial balance of States on the international platform and it helps countries in getting financial and technological assistance.

The international monetary fund is an international organisation that looks after financial regulations at International level. G-7 members, USA, Japan, Germany, France, U.K., Italy and Canada have 41.29% shares of votes India, Russia, Brazil, China and Saudi Arab the other major members.

2. World Bank

It provides basic structure and promotes balance to the development of Human Resources, agriculture and rural development and environment protection.

The world bank was created during the second World War in 1944. Its activities are focused on developing countries. It works for human development, education, health, agriculture and rural development like irrigation, environmental protection as pollution reduction infrastructure (roads, urban regeneration electricity) and governance (anti-corruption etc.)

3. WTO (World Trade Organisation)

The World Trade Organisation is an international organisation, which sets rules for the global trade. The organisation was set up in 1995 as the successor

of “General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs” which was created after the Second World War. WTO has 164 members. All decisions are taken in the ministerial conference but the major economic powers like USA, European Union and Japan have managed to use it to frame rules of trade to advance their own interest.

4. ILO (International Labour Organisation)

The International Labour Organisation, founded in October 1919 with its headquarter in Geneva (Switzerland), is an agency of UNO. It aims to promote efficient conditions of Social Justice and to promote welfare works for workers through international labour standards at the global level. It has also promoted to give incentives for women workers to engage them in productive work and to create safety, parity and respectful conditions at the workplace.

5. IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency)

The International Atomic Energy Agency was established in 1957. Its head quarter is in Vienna (Austria). It is based on the proposal ‘Atoms for Peace’ given by U.S. President Dwight Eisenhower. It seeks to promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy and to prevent its use for military purposes.

Amnesty International

Amnesty International is an NGO that campaigns for the protection of human rights. It believes that human rights are interdependent and indivisible. It prepares and publishes reports on human rights.

Human Rights Watch

Human Rights Watch is another agency, involved in research and advocacy of human rights. It is the largest international human rights organisation in the USA. It draws the global media’s attention to human rights abuses. It has also helped in building international attention like the campaigns, banning land mines, to stop the use of children as soldiers and to establish international criminal court.

Objective and Principles of UNO

1. To maintain international peace and security
2. To increase friendly relations among nations
3. To solve international problems through mutual co-operation
4. To implement respectfully international laws and treaties

5. To respect territorial integrity and political freedom.

Measures to make UNO more relevant in a Unipolar World

1. Constitution of peace Establishment Commission
2. Establishment of Human Rights Council.
3. Agreed upon to achieve sustainable development goals.
4. Formation of stable democracy in all countries.
5. Elimination of all forms of terrorism.

Future and Relevance of International Organisations

Although there are certain problems in the United Nations without this, the world would be worse. The United Nations and its agencies have increased mutual interdependence. That's why the responsibilities of the institutions are increasing. There is a need to support these organisations.

One Marker Questions :-

In the questions 1 to 4, these are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option

- (a) **Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and (R) Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).**
- (b) **Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).**
- (c) **Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.**
- (d) **Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.**

1. **Assertion (A) :** In 1945, after the Second World War, UNO was established
Reason (R) : After the cold war, situations have changed therefore reforms are needed in UNO.
2. **Assertion (A) :** There are five permanent and ten non-permanent members in security council.
Reason (R) : any country can not be elected twice after being non-permanent member for two years, continuously.

3. **Assertion (A) :** Veto is a negative power.
Reason (R) : The Secretary General can use it if he/she is dissatisfied with the decision of the security council.
4. **Assertion (A) :** As per the directions of USA, International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was established in 1957.
Reason (R) : Officials from this organisation regularly inspect the world's nuclear facility so that civilian nuclear plants can not be used for military purpose.
5. Which of the following is not the principal organ of UNO-
- (a) General Assembly (b) Secretariat
(c) World Bank (d) International court of Justice
6. Choose the correct statement about the claim of permanent seat in the security council by India-
- (a) India has made financial contributions to the UNO and always faltered on its payments
(b) India has emerged as an economic power in the world
(c) India is continuously increasing its nuclear weapons stock pile
(d) India has not contributed to the peace keeping forces of the United Nations since its inception
7. The main objective of the United Nations is to:
- (a) Control the big power to exploit small nations
(b) To prevent international conflicts
(c) Check population growth
(d) To regulate world trade
8. Choose the correct match
- | List-I | List-II |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| Organisation | Head Quarter |
| (a) UNO | Peris |
| (b) WTO | Newyork |

(c) IMF Washington D.C.

(d) IAEA Geneva

9. Match the following agencies with their functions

(A) Redcross society (i) to regulate world trade

(B) Amnesty International (ii) to help war affected people

(C) World Trade Organisation (iii) to provide loan for development

(D) World Bank (iv) to safeguard human rights

(a) (A)-ii, (B)-iv, (C)-i, (D)-iii (b) (A)-i, (B)-ii, (C)-iii, (D)-iv

(c) (A)-iv, (B)-iii, (C)-ii, (D)-i (d) (A)-iv, (B)-ii, (C)-iii, (D)-i

10. Choose the correct statement regarding international labour organisation-

(a) ILO was established in 1945

(b) Its head quarter is in Geneva

(c) to make laws for the welfare of Industrialists

(d) It never received Nobel Peace Prize

Two Marker Questions :-

1. What do you mean by VETO power?
2. Write down any two functions of world Bank.
3. Write names of permanent members of Security Council.
4. Name the two organisations working for the safety of Human Rights at International Level.
5. Write down any two functions of world trade organisation.
6. Recognise any two international issues those can not be resolved by any one country by itself?
7. What do you mean by mutual dependency?
8. Describe any two advantages of international organisation.

Four Marker Questions

1. What steps should be taken to make the UN more relevant in the changing times.
2. “UNO has become unsuccessful to face the hegemony of USA”. Support your answer with suitable arguments.
3. Write four functions of the Security Council ?
4. Give suitable arguments to support India’s candidature for permanent membership of the UN security council.
5. What do you mean by Amnesty International? Write its functions,
6. Describe the main principles of UNO.

Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions based on it by choosing the correct option.

The UN is an imperfect body, but without it the world would be worse off. The growing connections and links between societies and countries is often called ‘interdependence. It is hard to imagine how more than seven billion people would live together without an organization such as the UN.

- (i) The limitation of UN is -
 - (a) Its decision making lies with the UNG-A and security council
 - (b) It suffers from lack of efficacy and democratic process
 - (c) It promotes free trade area in the world
 - (d) It promotes world peace
- (ii) Planetary interdependence in the above paragraph refers to :
 - (a) interdependence of all living beings on earth
 - (b) interdependence of all countries of the world
 - (c) interdependence of all planets in the solar system
 - (d) to promote free trade between two countries
- (iii) The world would be worse off without the UN because
 - (a) it will become peaceful without the UN.
 - (b) There will be no link between the different states and societies
 - (c) it will be difficult to manage 7 billion people

- (d) It will be difficult to manage the growing connections and links between growing societies and issues.
- (iv) The largest contributor country to the UN regular budget for 2019 is-
- Japan
 - China
 - India
 - USA

Cartoon picture based Questions

Study the cartoon and answer the questions that follow



- To which country the man standing here represents?
- What the person is carrying in his right hand and left hand?
- State any two functions of General Assembly.

Six Marker Questions:-

- Why do we need International Organizations?
- What steps should be taken to make the UN more relevant?
- Discuss the contribution of India in the UNO.

4. Why there is a need for reforms in the security council in the present world?
5. What is Veto Power? Why has there been a move to modify Veto System? Why the efforts to modify Veto Power are not resulted in success?
6. To what extent International organisations are responsible and democratic in world politics?

Answers of One Marker Questions

1. (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
2. (b) Both Assertion (A) and reason (R) true but (R) Reason is not the correct explanation of (A)
3. (c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false
4. (a) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
5. (c) World Bank
6. (b) India has emerged as an economic power in the world.
7. (b) to prevent international conflicts
8. (c) IMF-Paris, The head quarter of IMF is in Washington D.C.
9. (a) (A)-ii, (B)-iv, (C)-i, (D)-iii
10. (b) Its head quarters in Geneva

Answer of Two Marker Questions

1. The veto power is a negative vote to stop any decision taken by any of permanent members of UN Security Council.
2. (i) It promotes balance for human, agriculture and rural development
(ii) It provides soft loans and grants to its member countries.
3. USA, USSR(Russia), UK, FRANCE, CHINA
4. (i) Amnesty International and (ii) Human Rights Watch
5. (i) makes rules for the World Trade
(ii) It provides a common platform to negotiate trade agreements among member countries and resolve trade disputes.

6. Global Warming and Terrorism
7. Mutual dependence is the need of collaborative partners for each other, reducing use of resources and environment uncertainties by using collaborative strategies.
8. International organisations help on the issues like war and peace they try to find the solutions on important issues as Global Warming.

Answer of Four Marker Questions

1.
 - (i) To increase the number of permanent members in security council
 - (ii) To abolish/modify Veto power
 - (iii) To lessen the dominance of developed countries.
 - (iv) To be more democratic
2. UNO has become unsuccessful to face the hegemony of USA the reasons are as following:-
 - (i) USA gives the largest contribution/share in the budget of UN
 - (ii) Headquarter of UNO (Newyork) is located within its territory
 - (iii) Maximum number of employees in UN are of USA
 - (iv) USA can exercise Veto power on any proposal, which is contrary to its national interest.
3. Functions of the Security Council are.
 - (i) Maintenance of international peace and security.
 - (ii) Can take military actions if required
 - (iii) Elect the judges in International Court of Justice
 - (iv) It can also apply economic sanction also to stop an aggression.
4. India's claims to be the permanent member, in UNSC can be explained in following ways:-
 - (i) Founding member of UNO
 - (ii) Largest Democracy
 - (iii) Fastest growing economy of the world
 - (iv) The most populous country

- (v) contribute regularly in the budget and peace keeping missions UNO
 - (vi) Undisputed leader of the Third World country and Indian Ocean Region.
5. Amnesty International is an NGO, that campaigns for the protection of human rights—
- (i) It works for the protection of human rights across the world.
 - (ii) It publishes the reports to prevent and to end the human rights violations.
6. Main principles of UNO are:
- (i) To maintain International peace and security
 - (ii) To promote friendly relations among countries
 - (iii) To resolve international problems like war, terrorism etc through cooperation
 - (iv) Respectful enforcement of International laws and treaties
 - (v) To respect the territorial integrity and political interdependence of nations

Answer of Passage based Questions

- (i) (b) It suffers from lack of efficacy and democratic process
- (ii) (b) Interdependence of all the countries of the world.
- (iii) (d) It will be difficult to manage the growing connections and links between societies and issues.
- (iv) (d) USA

Answer of the cartoon picture based questions

- (i) The man standing here represents USA
- (ii) The person is carrying UNO symbol in his right hand and war situation in his left hand
- (iii) Two functions of UN General Assembly are -
 - (a) It represents all the 193 member states each with one vote. It promotes peace and co-operation across the world
 - (b) Major decisions require a two-thirds majority otherwise a simple majority

Answer of Six Marker Questions:

1. Need for International Organisations
 - Help in the matter of war and peace
 - Help in resolving the conflicts and disputes between countries peacefully
 - Global challenges like global warming, pandemic like Covid-19, terrorism can be lessened and eradicated with mutual cooperation.
 - To respect the territorial integrity and political freedom, of the nation To provide a global platform for discussion.
2. The following steps should be taken to make the UN more relevant-
Restructuring of the Security Council:-
 - To increase the permanent and non-permanent members in UNSC.
 - To modify or abolish Veto Power
 - To make UNSC more democratic, accountable and participatory ensuring the principles of world order, international peace and security. International laws and treaties are respected universally.
 - Improving the functions and process of UNSCAddressing new issues like hunger, world poverty, climate change etc.
3. The contribution India in the UNO can be discussed in the following ways -
 - India has emerged as an important player in international diplomacy
 - India has been elected for eight times as the non-permanent member in UNSC
 - India has contributed a lot during his UNGA presidency which is also reflected in its statement about India being the source of pride not only for south Asia but for all peace loving democracies.
 - During its ongoing tenure in UNSC, India has renewed the focus of the council on maritime security, protection of peacekeeping and so on.
4. Reasons for the need for reform in the Security Council in the present world are :
 - The security council no longer represents contemporary

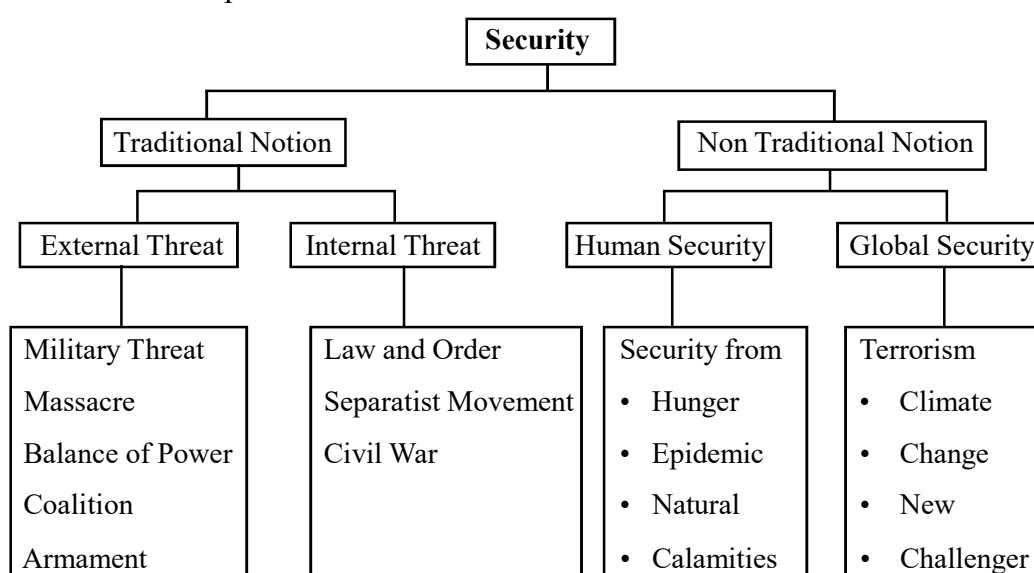
political realities.

- Its decisions reflect only Western Values and interests and are dominated by a few powerful countries.
 - It lacks equitable representation
5. **Veto Power:** The Veto Power is a negative vote. Only the permanent members (P-5 Nations) have it. Even if all the members in UNSC are agree on a particular issue, any permanent member can exercise Veto to stop the decision. USSR (Russia) has exercised Veto for maximum times any move to modify Veto Power has remained unsuccessful because
- (i) The P-5 Nation do not agree to modify /alter it.
 - (ii) If Veto system is abolished or modified, the great powers would lose their interest in the UN. Thus UN will become ineffective.
6. International Organisations, are democratic and responsible in World Politics. The following are the arguments in the favour of this statement-
- (i) Equal representation of all the countries in the World
 - (ii) Several agencies are working for economic and human development
 - (iii) UN has also promoted to adopt democracy across the world
 - (iv) Some agencies are working with UNO for the safeguard of human right.
 - (v) More focus on human development (education, health care facilities and so on)
 - (vi) More focus to save the Earth and Environment

Chapter-5

Security in the Contemporary World

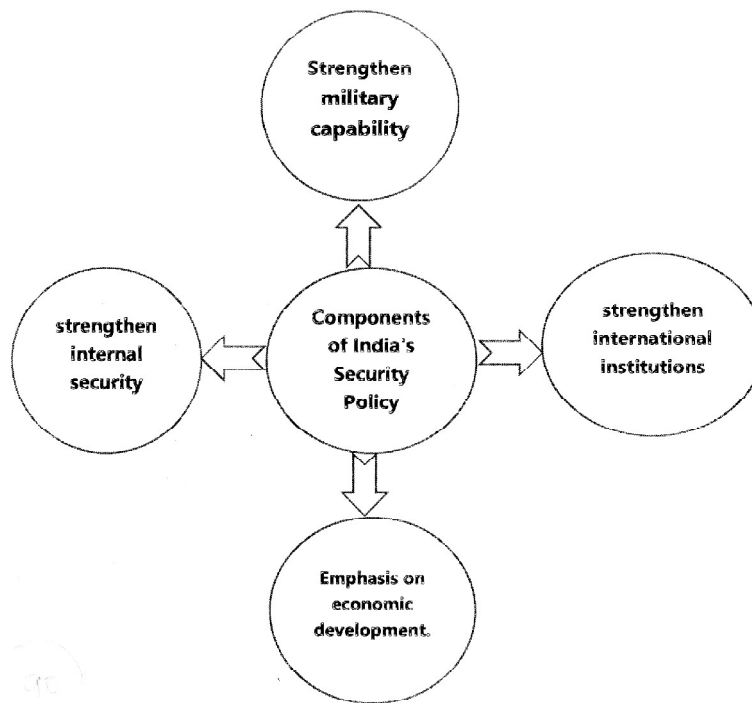
- Security is the major component of human life. Almost all the countries of the world have the same concern on the subject of the safety of their citizens,
- Security means removing the dangers prevailing in human life so that man can lead a peaceful life.



Traditional Notion of external security-

- The source of the threat is another country that threatens a country's core values such as sovereignty, freedom and territorial integrity by threatening military aggression.
- Security policy is related to preventing the possibility of war which is called 'Deterrence'.
- To keep the balance of power in their favour, countries are engaged in increasing economic and technological power along with military power.

- Countries form alliances to the effect of their power in comparison to any other country or alliance. Alliances are based on national interests. When national interests change, alliances also change,
- Traditional Notion of internal security - In this notion, internal peace and law and order of the country are the main factors. The newly independent countries of Asia and Africa have been faced with the problems of internal military conflicts, separatist movements and civil wars.
- Traditional methods of security are disarmament, arms control and confidence building.
- The Non-Traditional Notion of security deals with military threats as well as threats to human existence.
- Under the Non-Traditional Notion of security, a wide range of threats and threats affecting human existence are Included, such as famine, epidemics, global warming, and terrorism, etc,
- The Non-Traditional Notion of security has two sides - security of humanity and security of the world,
- Under the Non-Traditional Notion of security, some of the major threats to the world's security are terrorism, human rights, global poverty, refugee problems, diseases such as AIDS, bird flu and SARS (severe acute respiratory syndrome).
- The concept of cooperative national security emphasizes the development of strategies through international cooperation rather than military conflict to deal with non-traditional threats. Although force can be used as a last resort.
- In cooperative security, international organizations (United Nations-UNO, World Bank etc.), NGO's (Red Cross, Amnesty International etc.), business organizations and famous personalities (such as Nelson Mandela, Mother Teresa etc.) can be involved In cooperative security.
- Components of India's Security Policy - There are four major components of India's security policy.



- Terrorism - Terrorism refers to the systematic use of brutal violence which creates an atmosphere of fear in the society, it is mainly used for political party purposes and many other purposes.
- A systematic use of terror, often violent, especially as a means of coercion,
- Violent acts aimed at instilling fear (terror) for a definite economic, political and ideological goal and known to target and disregard the safety of civilians,
- Use of illegal violence and war.

One Marker Question-

1. Arrange the following treaties in their chronological order.
 - (i) Chemical Biological Weapons Convention
 - (ii) Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty
 - (iii) Biological Weapons Convention
 - (iv) Anti Ballistic Missile Treaty

Option -

- (a) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)
- (b) (ii), (iii), (iv), (i)
- (c) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)
- (d) (iii), (iv), (ii), (i)

2. Match the following

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| (A) Refugees | (i) Kashmiri Pandits |
| (B) Traditional Defense | (ii) Dalai Lama |
| (C) internally displaced people | (iii) Human security and world security |
| (D) Non-Traditional security | (iv) External and internal threats in terms of military power |

Option -

- (a) (A)-(ii), (B)-(iv), (C)-(iii), (D)-(i)
- (b) (A)-(iv), (B)-(iii), (C)-(i), (D)-(ii)
- (c) (A)-(ii), (B)-(iv), (C)-(i), (D)-(iii)
- (d) (A)-(iii), (B)-(iv), (C)-(i), (D)-(ii)

3. Which of the following is a major component of India's security strategy?

- (a) Engage in arms race
- (b) Lack of confidence in the united nations
- (c) accelerating economic development
- (d) participating in wars

4. Which of the following is related to the traditional concept of security?

- (a) global warming
- (b) terrorism
- (c) military attack
- (d) Epidemics

5. Which of the following treaties did America and the Soviet Union make under arms control? Select the appropriate option.
 - (a) Strategic Arms Limitation Talks-II (SALT-II)
 - (b) Biological weapons convention
 - (c) Chemical weapons convention
 - (d) The Nuclear non-proliferation treaty
6. What were the major security challenges before the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa?
 - (a) Fear of military attack from neighbouring countries
 - (b) Development
 - (c) Making weapons
 - (d) Foreign Relations
7. Which of the following options would you rate as a traditional security threat?
 - (a) Military attack
 - (b) Terrorism
 - (c) Pandemic
 - (d) Global poverty
8. Which of the following can be included as an alternative to the traditional method/methods of protection?
 - (a) Arms control
 - (b) Protection of human rights
 - (c) Protection from epidemics
 - (d) Protection from terrorism

Instructions for question number 9 and 10-

In the question given below, two statements are marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read these statements and choose the correct answer from the given options-

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 - (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 - (c) Assertion (A) is correct but Reason (R) is incorrect.
 - (d) Assertion (A) is incorrect but Reason (R) is correct.
9. Assertion (A) In the traditional concept of security, military threat is considered to be the most dangerous for a country.
- Reason (R): The source of this threat is another country which threatens the core values of a country like sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity by threatening military attack.
10. Assertion (A): Non-Traditional notion of security is not only concerned with military threats.
- Reason (R) : The Non-Traditional notion of security has two sides - security of humanity and security of the world.

Two Marker Questions-

1. According to the traditional concept of security, highlight any two threats to the security of a country.
2. What are the new sources of threats to security?
3. What is meant by disarmament?
4. Describe any two methods of traditional security,
5. Differentiate between an immigrant and a refugee,
6. What do you understand by the term “Deterrence”?
7. What are the two main notions of security?
8. What do you understand by ‘Human Security’?
9. What is meant by alliance building as an element of traditional security policy?
10. Write the definition of 'cooperative security'.

Four Marker Question-

1. Describe the major components of India's security strategy,

2. Describe some challenging international issues that can only be tackled if all countries work together.
3. How do per capita income and population growth affect economic inequality in the world? Suggest any two measures to reduce the global economic gap between the poor and the rich,
4. Explain terrorism as a new threat to security with the help of any two examples.
5. Differentiate between the traditional concept of security and non-traditional concept.

Six Marker Question-

1. What is meant by Non-Traditional notion of security? Explain the difference between narrow and broad concept of security of humanity,
2. Describe any three new security challenges giving one example each,
3. How are the threats faced by people in the Third World different from those faced by people living in the First World? Give examples in support of your answer.
4. What is the reason behind increasing terrorism at international level?
5. What are the four components of the traditional idea of security from external threats? Give one example of each.

Passage

“It is not just the state that individuals and communities, or rather the whole of humanity, need protection.” Although there is a difference of opinion as to exactly what are the threats that individuals should be protected from. In the narrow sense, the protection of individuals and communities from bloodshed is the protection of humanity, while in the broad sense, it is freedom from want and freedom from fear.

1. Who needs security?
 - (a) to the state
 - (b) the person
 - (c) to the community
 - (d) the whole of humanity

2. What is meant by security in the narrow sense?
 - (a) protecting communities from bloodshed
 - (b) To save individuals and communities from bloodshed
 - (c) saving the person from bloodshed
 - (d) Protection of refugees
3. From what threats does all of humanity need protection?
 - (a) natural disaster
 - (b) Law and order
 - (c) Separatism
 - (d) Military alliance
4. What is meant by security in a broad sense?
 - (a) freedom from fear
 - (b) freedom from want
 - (c) freedom from want and fear
 - (d) freedom from violence



1. What are the security threats depicted in the above cartoon?
2. How can these security threats be tackled?
3. What are the major threats in the traditional concept of security?

Answers of one marker questions

1. (b) (ii), (iii), (iv), (i)
2. (c) (A)-(ii), (B)-(iv), (C)-(i), (D)-(iii)
3. (c) Accelerating economic development
4. (c) Military attack
5. (a) Strategic Arms Limitation Talks-II (SALT-II)
6. (a) Fear of military attack from neighbouring countries
7. (a) Military attack
8. (a) Arms control
9. (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
10. (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

Answers of two marker questions -

1. Internal threat-

- (i) civil war
- (ii) Separatism

External threat

- (i) military attack
 - (ii) Genocide
2. Terrorism, global poverty, disaster and pandemic, global warming and the problem of refugees.
 3. Disarmament simply means not making destructive weapons, reducing them and controlling them.
 4. (i) Confidence building.
(ii) Arms control.
(iii) Disarmament
 5. **Immigrants**-Immigrants are called such people who leave their country on their own will and go and settle in some other country.

Refugees-Refugees are people who are forced to leave the country and live in some other place due to war, natural disaster or political persecution.

6. When a country tries to prevent the possibility of war under security policy, it is called deterrence.
7. (i) Traditional Notion of Security.
(ii) Non-Traditional Notions of security.
8. To lead a secure life in the society is human security. In the present times, human life is full of various dangers. Keeping humans safe from these various threats is called human security.
9. Forming an alliance as an element of traditional security policy refers to the coming together of various countries in an agreement or treaty that is related to preventing a particular military attack or defending itself.
10. At present, many new sources of danger have come in front of the world. These various threats include terrorism, disaster and pandemic, global poverty, human rights, global warming etc. These threats can be fought only together, so the coming together and cooperation of different countries at the global level is called 'cooperative security'.

Answers of four marker questions -

1. (i) Strengthening military capability.
(ii) Strengthening of international institutions,
(iii) Dealing with internal security problems.
(iv) To accelerate economic development.
2. (i) Terrorism
(ii) Global poverty
(iii) Global warming
(iv) Human rights abuses
3. High per capita income and population growth help rich countries or social groups to become richer while low per capita income and rapid population growth together make poorer countries or social groups poorer.

Suggestion -

- (i) Economic disparity at the global level can be reduced only by controlling population growth.
 - (ii) Economic development can be accelerated only by increasing per capita income
- 4.
- (i) Terrorism is a new threat to security. Innocent people are targeted to achieve specified political objectives.
 - (ii) Terrorism refers to political violence that deliberately and indiscriminately targets civilians.
 - (iii) Terrorism refers to the deliberate use of brutal violence to create an atmosphere of fear in the society.
 - (iv) Terrorist groups seek to forcefully change the status quo in a political context that they do not like.
5. The major differences between the Traditional and Non-Traditional notion of security are as follows-
- (i) Security is most vulnerable to military attack while non-traditional security is not vulnerable to military attack.
 - (ii) The threats to traditional security include separatism, civil-war and military aggression, while the threats to non-traditional security include terrorism, human rights, refugee problems. Global poverty etc. comes.
 - (iii) Security measures include confidence building, disarmament and arms control while Non-Traditional security measures use cooperative security.
 - (iv) Traditional security threats involve soldiers as well as civilian population at times while non-Traditional security threats threaten the entire humanity and the world.

Answers of six marker questions-

1. Non-Traditional notions of security are not only related to military threats. The concept includes threats and threats affecting human existence as well as

threats and threats threatening global security. Like terrorism, human rights, refugee problem, global poverty, global warming etc.

The narrow concept of the security of humanity - in this concept it is to protect human beings from violent threats i.e., bloodshed or to protect individuals and communities from infernal bloodshed.

Broad concept of security of humanity - In this concept, the entire humanity has to be protected from threats and such threats include famine, epidemics, natural calamities etc.

2.
 - (i) Terrorism, e.g.- hijacking, bomb blasts.
 - (ii) Violation of human rights, e.g.- Violence in Sri Lanka, Violence in Gaza Strip.
 - (iii) Epidemics, e.g. - Corona, Ebola virus, HIV, SARS etc.
3.
 - (i) Fear of military attack from neighbouring country.
 - (ii) There is also the danger of separatist movement.
 - (iii) Fear of internal military conflict.
 - (iv) There were also conflicts between the neighbouring countries over the boundary line and control over the territory or population.
4.
 - (i) Access to modern weapons.
 - (ii) Technology and Information Technology.
 - (iii) Development of means of transport.
 - (iv) Indirect support by various countries.
5.
 - (i) Deterrence.
 - (ii) Military power.
 - (iii) Balance of power.
 - (iv) Alliance.

Answers of passage-based questions -

1. (d) To all humanity
2. (b) To save Individuals and communities from bloodshed

3. (a) Natural disaster
4. (c) 'Freedom from want and fear'

Answers of cartoon-based questions-

1. The above cartoon depicts the new security threats.
2. These threats can be dealt with by adopting cooperative security methods.
3. The major threats in the traditional notion of security are military action, separatism. Law and order, etc.

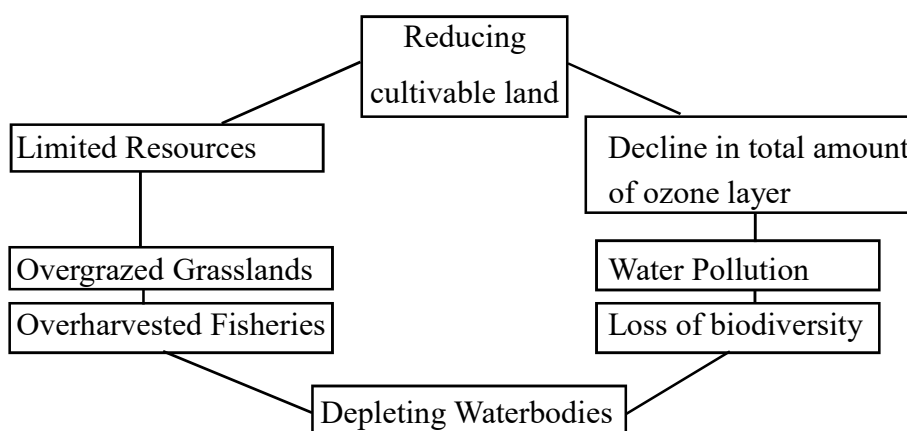
Chapter-6

Environment and Natural Resources

Environment: The outer covering that covers the flora and fauna from above the atmosphere is known as Environment a sum total of all living and non-living elements and their effects that influence human life.

Environmental Problems have emerged as a significant issue of Global Politics due to which there is huge loss of biodiversity, steady decrease in ozone layer and increasing coastal pollution.

Environment Concerns in Global Politics



SOME GLOBAL EFFORTS TO PROTECT OUR ENVIRONMENT

S.No.	Year	Effort	Result
1	1972	Club of Rome published a book - 'Limits to growth'	Created awareness about the present economic growth that could not continue indefinitely because of resource depletion and rapidly growing world population.

2	1972	Stockholm summit	* Human environment conference was held in which the echo of “Only One Earth” was heard.
3.	Decade of 1970	UNEP	* More effective and clear initiatives on environmental problems started.
4.	1987	Brundtland report : Our common future	* Had warned that traditional patterns of economic growth were not sustainable in the long term.
5.	1992	Brazil(Rio de Janeiro) First Earth Summit	* Attended by 170 States, thousands of NGOs and many multinational corporations. * The developed Nations of the first world referred to as the Global North were pursuing a different environmental agenda than the poor developing countries of the third world (Called the Global South), the northern states were concerned with ozone depletion and global warming the southern states were anxious to address the relationship between economic development and environmental management. * The Rio summit produced conventions dealing with climate change, biodiversity, forestry and development practices. Agenda 21 is a non-binding action plan, it is a comprehensive plan of action on areas of human impacts on environment.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * There was a consensus on combining ecological responsibility. This approach to development is commonly known as sustainable development
6.	1997	Kyoto protocol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * An international agreement setting targets for industrialized countries to cut their greenhouse gas emissions.
7.	2002	Johannesburg (South Africa) Second Earth Summit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Basically centered on long-term development. * President George Bush boycotted it. * Russia and China gave their acceptance to Kyoto protocol in 1997
8.	2010	Cancun conference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * To cut greenhouse emission
9.	2012	Rio Plus 20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * It was held 20 years after first earth summit so it was called Rio+20 * Ensured renewed political commitment to sustainable development. * New solutions to emerging challenges were intended * The Rio conference was evaluated.
10.	2015	Paris Cop 19 Conference of parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Implemented in 2020 * India signed on 2nd October 2016 * America has kept itself away from this agreement.
11.	2016	Cop 22 Marrakesh (Morocco)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Its main theme was to provide the necessary support to achieve the desired national fixed contribution by the developing countries.

- Global commons : are those resources which are not owned by anyone but rather shared by a community: high seas, the atmosphere, Antarctica.

Common property Resources

Common property represents common property for the group or community. It means that members of the group have both rights and duties with respect to the nature, levels of use and the maintenance of given resource. Through mutual understanding and centuries of practice, many village communities in India for example have time defined members rights and responsibilities. A combination of factors including privatization, agricultural intensification, population growth and ecosystem degradation have caused common property to dwindle in size ,quality and availability to the poor in much of the world.

Common but Differentiated Responsibilities

There is a difference in the approach to the global common (environment) between the developed countries and the developing countries. The developed countries want everyone to be equally responsible for ecological conservation but developing countries oppose this policy of developed countries on two grounds:

- The role of developed countries is more in polluting the environment Secondly, the developing countries are still in the process of development, so the responsibility of the developed countries should be more in relation to the developing countries for the protection of the common wealth and common global resources.

India has also contributed through various programs of environmental protection

- (1) 2002 Kyoto Protocol signed and approved.
- (2) At the G8 countries meeting in 2005, the emphasis on emission reduction of green house gases by developed countries.
- (3) Use of clean fuel in vehicles under the National Auto Fuel Policy
- (4) Energy conservation Act passed in 2001: for efficient use of energy.
- (5) Renewable energy use was promoted in the Electricity Act in 2003
- (6) A national mission related to biodiesel is underway in India.

- (7) India wants SAARC countries should adopt a common position on major environment issues.
- (8) The National Green Tribunal (NGT) was established in 2010 for the protection and conservation of environment
- (9) India is the first country in the world to have a separate ministry for the development of renewable energy
- (10) Low per capita contribution to carbon dioxide emissions : US 16 tonnes Japan 8 tonnes, China 6 tonnes and India 1.38 tonnes
- (11) (a) Paris Agreement signed by India on 2 October 2016.
(b) By 2030, India aims to reduce emission intensity by 33 to 35% compared to 2005.
- (12) (a) In COP -23 India has pledged to create a sink equivalent to 2.5 to 3 billion tons of carbon Dioxide by 2030 through plantation and growth of forest areas.
(b) India will act as the head of a global solar coalition of all the countries situated between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.
- (13) In addition to this, the governments of various countries and environmental activists have made several movements for environmental protection internationally and locally. like :
 - (1) Forest Movement of the South, in Mexico, Chile, Brazil, Malaysia, Indonesia, Africa and India
 - (2) Movement against the mineral industries in Australia.
 - (3) Movement in Thailand, South Africa, Indonesia, China and India against the big dams in which the 'Save Narmada Movement' of India is famous.

Geopolitics of Resources

The main reason for the expansion of European countries has been the economic exploitation of the subordinate countries, the more resources a country has, the stronger its economy will be, for example the resources of the past:-

Resource	Reason
(1) Timber	Western countries occupied the forests of other countries to build ship so that their navy is strong and foreign trade increased.
(2) Oil reserves	After World War, countries that had resources like uranium and oil became important. Developed countries deployed troops on sea lanes for uninterrupted supply of oil
(3) Water	Regional variations and the increasing scarcity of freshwater in some parts of the world points to the possibility of disagreements over shared water resources as a leading source of conflicts in the 21st century. Some thinkers have referred to 'water wars' to describe the possibility of violent conflict over this life-sustaining resource. Examples of violence include those between Israel, Syria and Jordan in the 1950s and 1960s over attempts by each side to divert water from the Jordan and Yarmuk rivers

The Indigenous People and their rights-

- The United Nation defines indigenous populations as comprising the descendants of people who inhabited the present territory of a country at the time when persons of a different culture or ethnic origin arrived there from other parts of the world and overcame them. Indigenous people today live more in conformity with their particular social, economic and cultural customs and traditions than the institutions of the country of which they, now form a part.
- The World Council of Indigenous Peoples was formed in 1975. The Council became subsequently the first of 11 indigenous NGOs to receive consultative status in the UN.
- Indigenous people occupied areas in Central and South America, Africa, India (where they are known as tribals) and South East Asia.

One Marker Questions

1. When was the Rio Summit held ?
 - (a) 1992
 - (b) 1997
 - (c) 2002
 - (d) 2004
2. There have been violent conflict over water between these two countries.
 - (a) India and Pakistan
 - (b) India and China
 - (c) Jordan and Israel
 - (d) Israd and Egypt
3. The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro it also called:
 - (a) Environment Summit
 - (b) Earth Summit
 - (c) Earth Conference
 - (d) Global Conference
4. The first world countries are generally referred to as:
 - (a) Global North
 - (b) Developed North
 - (c) Global South
 - (d) Western countries
5. The Global Commons include:-
 - (a) Antarctica
 - (b) Alaska
 - (c) Himalaya
 - (d) Ganges river
6. Match the Global Environment related treaties/agreements with the year they were signed-

(A) Montreal Protocol	(I) 1987
(B) Antarctic Treaty	(II) 1959
(C) Antarctic Environmental Protocol	(III) 1991
(D) Kyoto Protocol	(IV) 1997

 - (a) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
 - (b) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III
 - (c) A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV
 - (d) D-I, C-II, B-III, A-IV

7. Common Poperty Resources are dwindling because of:-
- (a) aforestation (b) agricultural intensification
(c) Soil presevation (d) Rain water harvesting
8. What does India's National Auto-fuel Policy mandates-
- (a) Cleaner air for cities (b) Cleaner energy for houses
(c) Cleaner fuels for vehicles (d) Cleaner water for factories
9. Match List-I with List-II
- | List-I | List-II |
|------------------------------------|--|
| (A) Phillipines | (i) Opposition to Western Mining Corporation |
| (B) India | (ii) Anti Dam Narmada Bachao movement |
| (C) Bangladesh | (iii) Anti-open cast coal mine protest |
| (D) Australia | (iv) To save franklin river and forests |
| (a) A-(ii), B-(iii), C-(i), D-(iv) | |
| (b) A-(iv), B-(iii), C-(ii), D-(i) | |
| (c) A-(i), B-(iv), C-(ii), D-(iii) | |
| (d) A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iii), D-(iv) | |
10. The global economy relied on _____ for much of 20th century as indispensable fuel.
- (a) Water (b) Oil
(c) Forest (d) Air
11. The World Council of Indigenous Peoples was formed in the year _____.
- (a) 1975 (b) 1991
(c) 1985 (d) 1955
12. The 2003 Electricity Act encouraged the use of:-
- (a) Water energy (b) Solar energy
(c) Nuclear energy (d) Renewable energy

Two Mark Questions

1. What is Agenda 21?
2. Mention any two consequences of Rio Summit.
3. What were the reason for exempting India and China from the obligations of Kyoto Protocol?
4. How is the earth's atmosphere being endangered?
5. What is the biggest threat to the existence of the Indigenous inhabitants?
6. Write any two reasons for the continuous depletion of world's common resources?
7. What changes have come in USA's environment policy regarding climate change?

Four Marker Questions

1. What is meant by the global commons ? How is it exploited and polluted?
2. What efforts have been made at global level to protect common property?
3. In the context of environmental protection what is India's viewpoint on common but Differentiated responsibility?
4. Who are indigenous people? What rights do they have?
5. What is sustainable development and how can it be implemented more effectively?

4 Marker Paragraph Based Questions.

(1+1+1+1 = 4)

Read the passage and choose the correct option

States shall cooperate in the spirit of global partnership to conserve, protect and restore the health and integrity of the earth's ecosystem. In view of the different contributions of environmental degradation, states shall fulfill common but differentiated responsibilities.

1. The above passage refers to which Summit:
 - (a) Earth Summit 1992
 - (b) Stockholm Summit 1972
 - (c) Copenhagen Summit 2009
 - (d) Paris Agreement 2015

2. Why is it important for developed nations to follow common but differentiated responsibilities?
 - (a) Developed nations have played a greater role in damaging the environment
 - (b) Developing nations have played a greater role in damaging the environment
 - (c) All nations are equally responsible
 - (d) No nation has any responsibility for protecting the environment

3. What is the reason for the importance of environmental protection?
 - (a) Continuous reduction in global warming
 - (b) Continuous increase in agricultural land
 - (c) Depletion of ozone
 - (d) New water resources being found

4. The Summit at Rio De-Janerio is also called:
 - (a) Earth Summit
 - (b) Water Summit
 - (c) Economic Summit
 - (d) Air Summit

Cartoon based question

Q1. Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions (1+1+2 = 4)



1. Which resource is limited on earth?
2. Which resource is shown here as an example for global common resource?
3. Write the reasons why drinking water is limited in the world?

Six Marker Questions

1. Environmental concerns are unavoidable in global politics. Explain
2. What is the cause of environmental pollution in the world and how it can be conserved ?
3. What do you mean by common but differentiated responsibilities? How can this idea be implemented

Answer of One 1 Marker Questions

1. (a) 1992
2. (c) Jordan and Israel
3. (c) Earth Summit
4. Global North
5. (a) Antarctic

6. (a) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
7. (b) Agricultural intensification
8. (c) Cleaner fuel for vehicles
9. (d) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
10. (b) Oil
11. (a) 1975
12. (d) Renewable energy

Answer (2 Marker)

1. A list of development practices was recommended at the Rio conference. It was called Agenda 21.
2. (a) Global Warming emerged as a matter of concern.
(b) The emphasis on sustainable development
3. India and China did not contribute much to the emission of greenhouse gases.
4. The forests are depleting and the number of wildlife flora and animals are disappearing/going extinct.
5. (a) Indiscriminate cutting of forests – over exploitation of natural resources
(b) Increasing population
6. over use of resources-no accountability.
7. USA has kept itself away from many agreements.

Answer of Four Marker Questions

1. Areas on earth which do not belong to a certain country, outside the jurisdiction of any nation. Over use of common resources-it works with industry to reduce emissions unfair to leave out but feels its developing nations
2. Various international agreements, established guidelines for responsible use. reduction of carbon emissions etc.
3. India's viewpoint
 - (i) developed countries have more responsibility to reduce the emission rate of greenhouse gases as these countries have emitted more of these gases for longer period of time.

- (ii) More over developing countries are in process of industrialization on and they must not be subjected the same restrictions.
- 4. Indigenous people are distinct social cultural groups that share collective ancestral ties to the lands and natural resources where they live but were displaced by people from outside. They have the right to control, protect their culture and traditions.
- 5. An approach to development on combining economic growth with ecological responsibility is known as sustainable development.

Methods of implementation

- (i) Reducing Requirements.
- (ii) Producing as per requirement
- (iii) Natural co-existence

Answer to passage based question

- 1. (a) Earth Summit 1992
- 2. (a) Developed countries have greater role in the damaging of environment
- 3. (c) Depletion of ozone layer
- 4. (a) Earth Summit

Answer to Cartoon Based Question

- 1. There is scarcity of drinking water in the world
- 2. Water is an example of global common resources
- 3. Drinking water is limited because of increase in population and wastage of water, drying up of water bodies.

Answer of Six Marker Questions

- 1. (a) increasing pollution (b) hole in ozone layer
- (c) overgrazed grassland (d) depleting water bodies
- (e) agriculture land losing fertility (f) no access to safe water
- (g) natural forests being cut
- (h) coastal pollution : These factors will cause damage to life on earth.

2. Causes of environmental degradation:
 - a. Population explosion
 - b. Cutting of forests
 - c. Industrialisation
 - d. Increasing means of communication
 - e. Misuse of natural resources
3. Common but differentiated responsibilities:
 - The special needs of the developing countries must be taken into account in the development, application and rules of international environmental law.
 - Principle of international environmental law establishing that all states are responsible for addressing global environmental destruction and yet not equally responsible.

Implementation:

- A. International law for environmental protection should be compatible with developing countries.
- B. Joint Fund for Environmental Protection
- C. Efforts at individual regional state, national and international levels
- D. Research work on common wealth and resources.

Chapter-7

Globalisation

- Globalisation is a multidimensional process, in which the decisions we make in one region of the world play an important role in determining the behaviour of individuals in a distant region of the world.
- The fundamental element of globalisation as a concept is flow. There are many types of flows such as the free flow of goods, capital, labour and ideas from one part of the world to another.
- Globalisation is a multidimensional concept. It is neither merely an economic phenomenon nor merely a cultural or political phenomenon.

Causes of Globalisation

- Advanced technology and worldwide interconnection.
- Telegraph, telephone and other information technology tools have revolutionized communication between different parts of the world.
- International cooperation to deal with global environmental problems such as tsunami, climate change, global warming.

Features of Globalisation-

- Dynamic and free flow of capital, labour, goods and ideas.
- Growth in capitalist system and world trade.
- Interconnection and interdependence among countries.
- Global co-operation and influence in various economic events such as recession and boom and epidemics such as anthrax, covid-19, ebola, HIV AIDS, swine flu.

Examples of Globalisation-

- Availability of various foreign goods in India.

- Youth to get various new career opportunities.
- Providing service according to the American calendar and time of an Indian.
- Committing suicide by some farmers due to crop failure.
- Many retail businessmen fear that with the implementation of FDI in retail, big retail companies will come and their employment will be snatched away,
- Increase in economic inequality among people. These examples can be of both positive and negative nature.

Manifestations of Globalisation - Political, Economic and Cultural.

Effects of Globalisation

ECONOMIC		POLITICAL		CULTURAL	
Positive Increased economic flow. Increase in <i>business</i> activities. Increase in In crease in mutual interdependence	Negative Gap between rich and poor increases. More benefits to developed <i>countries</i> . Economic colonialism.	Positive Increase in efficiency of states due to the rise of technology and information. <i>Alternative means</i> of protection. The role of States has diminished but not eliminated.	Negative Minimum intervention of state. Increase in MNCs. <i>Determinant of market economy</i> . Alter state sovereignty and less role of public welfare state.	Positive Cultural homogeneity. Increase the area of choice due to external cultural influence.	Negative Ending of originality of culture of each country. Disappearance of culture of less powerful society. Culture of least developed and developing countries is being westernized.

Political Effect of Globalisation

- Globalisation has reduced the capacity of the state* The state is now limited to a few core functions such as maintaining law and order and security* Now the market is the main determinant of economic and social priorities.
- The supremacy of the state Is intact and at is not facing any significant challenge from globalisation,
- According to this aspect, due to globalisation, on the basis of state-of-the-art technology, states can collect information about their citizens and work effectively. So, the states have become more powerful

Economic Effects of Globalisation-

- Formulation of economic policies by international institutions like International Monetary Fund, World Bank and World Trade Organisation. The dominance of rich, influential and developed countries in these institutions.

- Extreme reduction in import restrictions.
- Capitalist countries benefit from the flow of capital but less benefit to the developing countries due to lack of free flow of labour.
- Restrictions on movement of people by visa policy of developed countries.
- Due to globalisation, governments are turning away from their social concerns, for that there is a need for social safety nets.
- Critics of globalisation say that it is increasing economic inequality in the society.

Cultural Effects of Globalisation

- Promotion of western culture in the world through cultural homogeneity.
- Increase in the options of eating and drinking.
- Dilemma on cultural change in people.
- Bad effect on the originality of cultures.
- Cultural heterogenization in which each culture is becoming more different and distinct.

India and Globalisation-

- After independence, by adopting the policy of protectionism in India, emphasis was laid on its domestic products so that India could become self-dependent.
- With the new economic policy implemented in 1991, India got ready for globalisation and adopted the policy of openness.
- Due to globalisation India's economic growth rate increased to 7.5% per annum from 5.5% per annum in 1990.
- NRIs of India are promoting Indian culture in foreign countries.
- The people of India have been able to establish their supremacy in computer software.
- Today Indian people have succeeded in occupying high positions at the global level.

Resistance to Globalisation-

In the World	In India	
	Left Wing	Right Wing
During the ministerial meeting of WTO in 1999, it was remarked that the interests of developing Nations have been neglected. Globalisation have been resisted by the WSF also. The following meeting of WSF have been held- First 2001 Porte Algore Fourth 2004 Mumbai Seventh 2007 Nairobi (Kenya)	Globalisation makes rich richer and the poor poorer.	They are concerned about the political, economic and cultural effects. 1. They want the role of a state to increase. 2. They also want to adopt the policy of protectionism in the economic field. 3. They want to protect cultures in cultural areas.

Opposition of globalisation-

- Leftist thinkers criticize its various aspects.
- In the political sense, they are worried about the weakening of the state.
- In the economic field, they want to establish an era of economic dependence and protectionism at least in some areas.
- In the cultural context, they are concerned that the traditional culture will suffer and people will forget their age-old values and ways of life.
- The World Social Forum (WSF) Is a worldwide forum for opposition to neoliberal globalisation, under which human rights activists, environmentalists, laborers, youth and women activists come.
- In 1999, a ministerial-level meeting of the World Trade Organization was organized in Seattle, protesting that economically powerful countries adopt unfair trade practices.

One Marker Question-

1. Which of the following options is correct in the context of Globalisation?
(a) Globalisation is a multidimensional process.

- (b) Globalisation reduce world trade.
 - (c) Globalisation is only a political phenomenon
 - (d) Globalisation is only an economic phenomenon.
2. Which of the following factor is responsible for globalisation?
- (a) population
 - (b) advanced technology
 - (c) treaties
 - (d) war and tension
3. Which of the following are correct among the cultural consequences of globalisation?
- (a) Cultural homogeneity
 - (b) Reduction in import duty
 - (c) Increase in trade
 - (d) Reduction in state power
4. Globalisation is opposed on which of these grounds?
- (a) Increase in world trade
 - (b) Reduction in import duty
 - (c) Increase in economic inequality
 - (d) Increase in employment
5. Arrange the following events in chronological order.
- (i) Adoption of globalisation by India.
 - (ii) First meeting of the World Social Forum
 - (iii) Fourth meeting of the World Social Forum
 - (iv) World trade organization meeting held in Seattle.

(a) (i), (iv), (ii), (iii)

(b) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)

(c) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv)

(d) (iii), (ii), (i), (iv)

6. Which of the following is a feature of globalisation?

(a) decrease in world trade

(b) increase in import duty

(c) free flow of goods, capital, labour and ideas

(d) Decrease in foreign direct investment

Instruction for questions number 7 and 8:

In the question given below, two statements are marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Read these statements and choose the correct answer from the given option-

(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(c) Assertion (A) is correct but Reason (R) is incorrect.

(d) Assertion (A) is incorrect but Reason (R) is correct.

7. **Assertion (A) :** Globalisation is a multidimensional concept.

Reason (R) : Globalisation has political, economic and cultural effects.

8. **Assertion (A) :** The consequences of globalization have been seen equally across the world.

Reason (R) : While the rich countries of the world have benefited a lot from globalization, the other hand developing countries have not benefited much.

Two Marker Questions-

1. Mention any two advantages of globalisation.
2. Define cultural heterogenisation.
3. How have different social and pressure groups protested against globalisation in India?
4. What is World Social Forum? What is its purpose?
5. How has the advancement in technology affected globalisation?
6. Mention any two political consequences of globalisation.
7. The market is taking the place of the welfare state. Analyse the reason for this change.
8. On what grounds do the leftists oppose globalisation? Analyse.
9. What is protectionism? When was the policy of protectionism abandoned in India?

Four Marker Questions

1. What is meant by Globalisation? Highlight any two causes of globalisation.
2. Explain any two positive and any two negative effects of globalisation.
3. Examine any four arguments against globalisation that have been raised around the world.
4. Analyse the changing role of the state in the context of globalisation.
5. Explain India's experience of opposing globalisation.
6. Evaluate the cultural effects of globalisation.
7. Explain any two arguments given by the supporters of economic globalisation.
8. Assess the political, economic and cultural effects of globalisation on India.
9. Evaluate any four features of Globalisation.
10. Evaluate any four negative effects of globalisation.

Passage Based Question:

Read the passage given carefully and answer the questions based on it by choosing the correct option: (1+1+1+1 = 4)

Passage

Globalisation is a multidimensional concept. It has political, economic and cultural manifestations and these must be adequately distinguished. It is wrong to assume that globalisation has purely economic dimensions, just as it would also be mistaken to assume that it is a purely cultural phenomenon. The impact of globalisation is vastly uneven- it effects some societies more than others and some parts of some societies more than others.

1. Globalisation is a _____ concept.
 - (a) one dimensional
 - (b) two dimensional
 - (c) multi-dimensional
 - (d) tri-dimensional
2. In which year the process of globalisation was adopted in India?
 - (a) 1990
 - (b) 1991
 - (c) 1992
 - (d) 1993
3. What are the consequences of globalisation?
 - (a) economic
 - (b) political
 - (c) cultural
 - (d) All of the above
4. Which one of the following is a major feature of globalisation?
 - (a) Free flow of goods and capital.
 - (b) Free flow of labour and ideas.
 - (c) Increase in business.
 - (d) All of the above.

Cartoon/Picture based questions -



1. Which effect of globalisation is depicted in the above cartoon?
2. McDonaldization reflects the culture of which country?
3. Globalisation is opposed on which of these grounds?

Answers of one marker questions:

1. (a) a multidimensional process
2. (b) Advanced Technology
3. (c) cultural homogeneity
4. (c) Increase in economic inequality
5. (a) (i), (iv), (ii), (iii)
6. (c) free flow of goods, capital, labour and ideas
7. (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
8. (d) Assertion (A) is wrong but Reason (R) is correct.

Answers of two marker questions -

1. (i) Increase in quality and choice of goods
(ii) Increase in foreign trade.

2. Globalisation is making each culture more different and distinctive. This process of culture becoming different and distinctive is called 'Cultural Heterogenisation.'
3. (i) Economic liberalization has been opposed by the leftists.
(ii) Trade unions and farmers unions have opposed globalisation.
4. World Social Forum is a forum in which neoliberal globalisation is opposed and its main objective is to oppose neoliberal globalisation by uniting human rights activists, environmentalists, laborers, youth and women activists.
5. (i) Advances in technology have revolutionized the field of communication, transport and information.
(ii) Faster means of transport have brought the world much closer.
6. (i) Globalisation has weakened the welfare image of the state.
(ii) Technological progress has greatly increased the capacity of the state.
7. The market is now taking the place of the welfare state as the government is turning away from its welfare functions due to globalisation. The concept of welfare state is now out of date all over the world. The state is now confined only to maintaining law and order and providing security.
8. (i) Increases economic inequality.
(ii) Negatively affects laborers and farmers.
9. When a state restricts foreign exports to make its economy self-sufficient, this type of policy is called protectionism. Its main objective is to strengthen domestic producers. India abandoned the policy of protectionism in 1991 and embraced globalisation.

Answers of four marker questions

1. Globalisation simply means free flow of goods, capital, labour and ideas in the world. Through globalisation a country integrates its economy with the economies of other countries.

Causes of Globalisation -

- (i) Technological revolution.
- (ii) Global mutual interdependence.

- (iii) Natural calamities and epidemics.
- (iv) Development of telephone, telegraph, microchip, internet and other information means.

2. Positive effects-

- (i) The standard of living of the people has improved.
- (ii) Choice of goods and services has increased.

Negative effects-

- (i) Increase in economic inequality.
 - (ii) Imposition of western culture.
- 3.
- (i) Globalisation is currently making the rich richer and the poor poorer.
 - (ii) Weakening of the capacity of the state to protect the interests of the poor.
 - (iii) Loss of traditional values.
 - (iv) Developing countries not getting enough importance.
- 4.
- (i) There has been a decline in the capabilities of the state.
 - (ii) States have become more powerful than before.
 - (iii) There has been no change in the role of the state.
 - (iv) States are reducing their welfare works.
 - (v) MNCs have started interfering in the affairs of the state.
 - (vi) The role of multinational companies has increased in influencing the policies of the state.
- 5.
- (i) Rise of cultural homogeneity.
 - (ii) Imposition of western culture on the world.
 - (iii) Cultural diversity has been promoted.
 - (iv) Bad effect on the originality of cultures.
- 6.
- (i) Opposition to the patenting of Neem by American and European firms arose from political parties in the voice of the leftist stand against economic globalisation.
 - (ii) The right-wing camps protested against the cultural effects of

globalisation, including programs shown on TV channels, new festivals like Valentine's Day, etc.

7.
 - (i) Growth of economic relations in the world
 - (ii) Promotes economic growth and welfare.
 - (iii) institutions like International Monetary Fund and World Bank have been established.
 - (iv) Trade has grown at a very rapid pace.
 - (v) Economic globalisation is inevitable.
 - (vi) Society benefits due to deregulation.
8.
 - (i) Due to information technology, most of the businessmen have got employment in Silicon Valley of America.
 - (ii) There has been an increase in the quality of life in India.
 - (iii) Traditional culture got affected.
 - (iv) Local markets and small shopkeepers have also been affected.
 - (v) foreign investment in India has increased.
 - (vi) Gross Domestic Product has also increased.
9.
 - (i) There is free flow of goods, capital, labour and ideas.
 - (ii) Business grows.
 - (iii) Growth in the system of capitalism and openness.
 - (iv) Increase in global cooperation.
 - (v) Interconnectedness and interdependence among countries.
10.
 - (i) Growth in economic inequality around the world.
 - (ii) Imposition of western culture.
 - (iii) Lack of free flow of labour.
 - (iv) Capture of markets by MNCs

Answer of Passage based questions

1. (c) Multi-Dimensional
2. (b) 1991
3. (d) All of the above
4. (d) All of the above.

Answers of Cartoon based Questions-

1. Cultural Effect
2. America.
3. Globalisation is opposed on the following grounds-increase in economic inequality, occupation of multinational companies, bad effect on the originality of culture, etc.

Politics in India Since Independence

Second Book
Part-II

Chapter-1

Challenges of Nation Building

After the British rule of nearly 200 years, India became independent on the midnight of 14-15 August 1947, but with this freedom, the people of the country had to face the partition of the country. In the special session of the Constituent Assembly, the first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru delivered a speech titled as 'Tryst with Destiny.'

At the time of the freedom struggle, two things were agreed upon.

1. After independence, the country will be governed by democratic method
2. The government will work for all sections of society

Challenges of New Nation

Mainly there were 3 types of challenges in front of India:

1. **The challenge of unity and integrity** - India was almost equal to any continent in its size and diversity, where the followers of different language cultures and religions lived, the challenge was to keep unite them all.
2. **Establishment of democracy** - Representative democracy based on parliamentary rule is adopted in India and fundamental rights and voting rights given to every citizen by Indian constitution.
3. **Development based on equality** - Constitution ensures Development and well being of the entire society and not of some sections. Special protection is given to socially disadvantaged groups and religious and cultural communities.

Partition of India : Displacement, Rehabilitation and it's Consequences

The Muslim League argued for adopting the two-nation theory that India is not a nation of one community but rather of two communities called Hindus and Muslims and that is why the Muslim League demanded a separate country for Muslims i.e. Pakistan. India was divided on the basis of religion as demanded by Muslim League.

Due to partition of India many problems aroused.

1. On the basis of the population of Muslims, Pakistan will include two areas, West Pakistan and East Pakistan and between them there will be a large expansion of Indian territory.
 2. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, leader of the North West Frontier Province, popularly known as Frontier Gandhi, was not ready to go to the Muslim-dominated region of Pakistan, he was completely against the two-nation theory.
 3. In the Muslim majority provinces of British India, Punjab and Bengal Some areas had a majority of non-Muslim population level.
 4. The partition of India was done only on the basis of religion, so on both side minority groups were in a dilemma as to what would happen to them whether they would be citizens of India or Pakistan.
- The plan of partition of India did not say anything about the displacement of minorities from both parts would also happen, Hindu Muslim riots broke out. To save their lives, they had to come from there to East Punjab and W. Bengal that is India. In the same way some muslims had to go to Pakistan.
 - India's was not only divided geographically - Rather the partition of India's wealth was also done. (b) India got the problem of resettlement of refugees as inheritance. For this purpose a rehabilitation ministry was created for the rehabilitation.

Integration of princely states : The problem

Before the independence India was divided into two parts; British provinces and princely states the number of princely states was about 565.

Sardar Patel played a historic role in persuading the rulers of the princely states and almost all princely states to join the Indian Union.

Government's Approach

1. Most of the princely states people wanted to join the Indian Union

2. In the backdrop of Partition, the issue of demarcation of various areas was gaining momentum and in such a situation the question of territorial unity and integrity of the country had become the most important. The consent form is called “instrument of accession”.

The merger of the princely states of Junagadh, Hyderabad, Kashmir and Manipur proved to be slightly more effortful than the other princely states.

1. Merger of Hyderabad

The ruler of Hyderabad was called the Nizam. He signed an agreement with the Government of India to restore the status quo for one year in November 1947. In the mean time movement by the people of Hyderabad state started against the Nizam rule.

Nizam launched a quasi-military force Razakar. The Indian government made Nizam surrender by military action on September 1948. Thus the princely state of Hyderabad merged with the Indian Union

2. Merger of the princely state of Manipur -

In order to keep the internal status of Manipur. The Maharaja Bodhchandra Singh and the Government of India signed an agreement for merger and the election was held.

Manipur was the first part of India where elections were held in June 1948 by adopting the principle of adult suffrage.

Reorganization of States

- The provinces which were formed at that time was according to administrative convenience. But in independent India, there was a demand for the formation of states On the basis of linguistic and cultural similarity.
- The political issue of formation of provinces on the basis of language was first included in the Nagpur session of Congress in 1920.
- Telugu speaking people demanded that a new state Andhra Pradesh to be carved out of the Telugu speaking areas of Madras province.
- During the agitation, Potti Sriramalu, a senior Congress leader, died after a hunger strike of 56 days.

- Due to this, in December 1952 the Prime minister declared a separate state named Andhra Pradesh, thus Andhra Pradesh became the first state based on the language.

State Reorganization Commission

In 1953, the Government constituted a State Reorganization Commission headed by a former Judge of the Supreme Court, Fazle Ali.

Major recommendations of the Commission

1. End the three-stage system or states know as A, B, C.
2. Barring only 3 union territories (Andaman and Nicobar, Delhi, Manipur), the rest of the union territories should be merged with their immediate states.
3. States should determine the extent of the language spoken there.

The Commission presented its report in 1955 and based on this the State reorganization Act 1956 was passed in Parliament which led to creation of 14 states and 6 union territories.

S.No.	Original States	New States	Year
1.	Bombay	Maharashtra, Gujarat	1960
2.	Assam	Nagaland	1963
3.	Greater Punjab	Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh	1966
4.	Assam	Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura	1972
5.	Assam	Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh	1987
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Uttarakhand	2000
7.	Bihar	Jharkhand	2000
8.	M.P.	Jharkhand	2000
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Chhattisgarh, Telangana	2014

One Marker Questions:-

1. Who addressed the special session of the constituent with assembly “Tryst with Destiny” speech?
(a) Mahatma Gandhi

- (b) Maulana Azad
 - (c) Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru
 - (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
2. Which political organization was formed to protect the interest of the muslims in colonial India?
- (a) Muslim League
 - (b) Indian National Congress
 - (c) Frontier League
 - (d) Home these
3. Which Princely State of India was the first to announce to remain as an independent state?
- (a) Mysore
 - (b) Ajmer
 - (c) Gwalior
 - (d) Thanvancore
4. Which group among the following options represents the three Princely states that resisted their merger with India?
- (a) Hyderabad-Bhopal - Jammu Kashmir
 - (b) Junagarh, Travancore Hyderabad
 - (c) Gwalior, Bhopal, Flyderabad
 - (d) Bhopal, Gwalior, Jammu Kashmir
5. Which one of the following was the reason for the partition of British India in 1947?
- (a) Two Nations Theory
 - (b) The political aim of Congress Party
 - (c) Integration of Muslim league with India
 - (d) Government of India Act 1935

6. Which of the following is the consequences of India's partition in 1947?
- (a) Formation of constituent Assembly
 - (b) Parliamentary system of government
 - (c) Recorganization of states on the basis of religion
 - (d) Advent of MNCs
7. Choose the correct option:-
- (a) State Reorganization Act: - 1950
 - (b) Partition of India - 1945
 - (c) Number of princely states - 565
 - (d) Nagpur session of congress : 1947
8. Which one of the following statement is true
- (a) Jammu and Kashmir was ready to sign the Instrument of Accession and to merge with Pakistan
 - (b) Travancore was the first Princely state to merge with Union of India
 - (c) The issue of Junagarh was resolved after plebiscite
 - (d) The Nizam of Hyderabad was not interested to have an independent status for the state of Hyderabad
9. Since the Nagpur session of the Congress in 1920, this principle was accepted that the reorganisation of states would be on a linguistic basis. Despite this, the leaders were against it after independence because : -
- (a) Situation did not change after independence and partition
 - (b) to adopt mixed economy
 - (c) to adopt planned economy
 - (d) it might lead to disruption and disintegration

10. The Nizam's force was known as :
- (a) Razakars
 - (b) Khuda -i- Khidmadigare
 - (c) Parliamentary forces
 - (d) Nizam-forces
11. The re-organisation of the states on the basis of language had a positive effect as-
- (a) The concept of power sharing was realised
 - (b) The principle of variation was not accepted
 - (c) A uniform basis was not found for the demarcation of the states
 - (d) Movement started in many areas of the country demanding the formation of small separate states.
12. How many states and union territories were created in India as per the recommendation of State Reorganisation Act 1956.
- (a) 14 states and 6 union territories
 - (b) 14 states and & union territories
 - (c) 22 states and 6 union territories
 - (d) 22 states and 8 union territories

In the question 13, 14 and 15, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) Read the statements and choose the correct option:-

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 - (b) Assertion Both (A) and Reason (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 - (c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false
 - (d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true
13. **Assertion (A) :** The Government of India succeeded in pressurising the Maharaja of Manipur in signing the Merger Agreement in Sept. 1949

Reason (R) : Manipur was the first part of India to hold an election based on universal suffrage

14. **Assertion (A):** Two Nation Theory was the concept that was created by Mohammad Ali Jinnah to create a separate Muslim state

Reason (R): The dominance of Congress affected the democratic nature of Indian Politics.

15. **Assertion (A):** The Muslim majority provinces of Bengal and Punjab also had large areas where non Muslims were in majority

Reason (R): Bifurcation of the two provinces of Bengal and Punjab also had large areas at the district or lower land. This happened peacefully.

16. Arrange the following events in their chronological order:

- (i) Nagpur session of Congress
 - (ii) Establishment of State Re-organisation Commission
 - (iii) Hunger-strike of Pottishri Ramalu
 - (iv) Declaration to create a separate state for Telugu speaking people.
- (a) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
 - (b) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)
 - (c) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)
 - (d) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii)

Two Marker questions:-

1. What was two nation theory?
2. What was the Instrument of Accession?
3. Who was Maharaja BodhChandra Singh?
4. What are the two issues of consensus among political leaders before Independence?
5. According to Mahatma Gandhi, the day of 15 August 1947 was of both joy and sorrow". Why?

Four Marker Questions:-

1. Write reasons responsible for the partition of India.
2. Write the consequences of partition of India in 1947.
3. Mention any two works done by government of India for the establishment of democracy.
4. Why was State Reorganisation commission established in 1953?

Passage Based Questions

The Interim Government took a strong stand against this possibility of being divided into small countries of different sizes. The Muslim League opposed this move of the Indian Congress. Sardar Patel played a historic role in persuading the kings of the princely states and he prepared most of the princely states to join the Indian Union.

1. Who was the Prime Minister in Interim Government?
 - (a) Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru
 - (b) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
 - (c) Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar
 - (d) Lal Bahadur Shastri
2. Who was the Home Minister in Interim Government?
 - (a) Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru
 - (b) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
 - (c) C. Rajgopalachari
 - (d) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
3. Who played the most important and historic role to merge the Princely states with union of India?
 - (a) Pt Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (b) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
 - (c) Babu Jagjivan Ram
 - (d) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

4. When was Interim Government formed?
- (a) September 1946
 - (b) August 1947
 - (c) April 1950
 - (d) April 1952

Cartoon Picture Based Questions

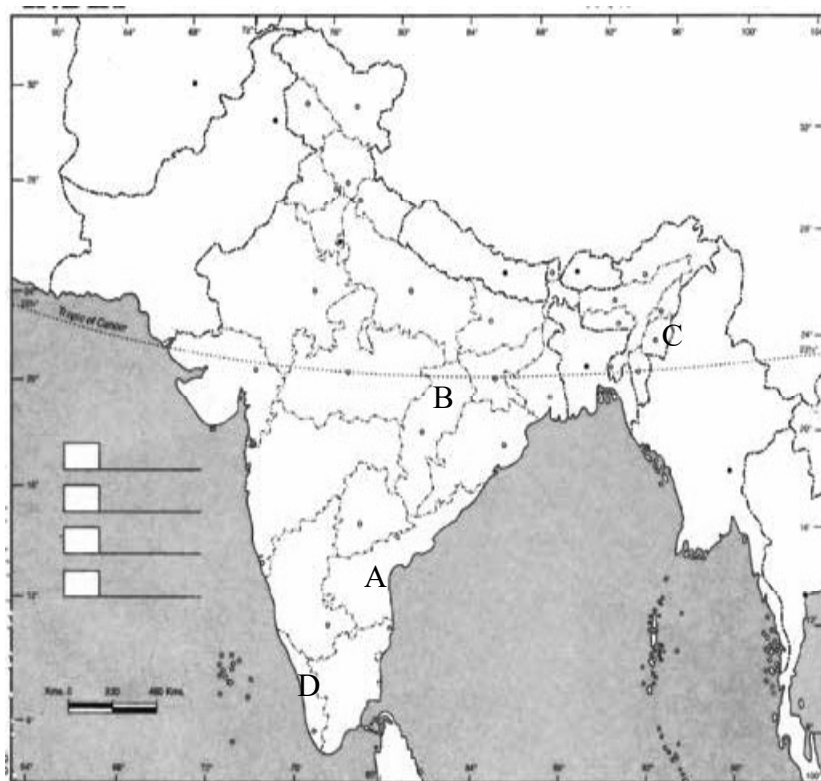


1. What do you mean by Instrument of Accession?
2. Identify the leader standing on the right side.
3. Which issues were asked to handover to government of India from the rulers of princely states?

Map Based Questions

In the political outline of India given below four states have been marked as A. B. C. and D. Identify these states / Union Territory on the basis of information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabet in the map as per the following format.

S.No. of the information used	Concerned alphabet	Name of the state
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		



- (i) The state carved out from Madhya Pradesh.
- (ii) The first state of Independent India to be governed by communist party.
- (iii) The state relates to Pottishri Ramalu
- (iv) The state/part of India, where the first time election held on the basis of Adult Franchise held.

Six Marker Questions

1. What were the three major challenges of Nation Building?
2. What were the basis to merge the princely states with India?
3. Write a note on the state Reorganisation commission and its major recommendation.
4. Describe any two causes of the partition of India in 1947 and also examine any four consequences of partition of India.
5. Clarify the meaning of "Instruments of Accession". How did Hyderabad merge with India?

Answer of One Marker Questions-

1. (c) Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru
2. (a) Muslim League
3. (d) Travancore
4. (b) Junagarh, Travancore Hyderabad
5. (a) Two Nations Theory
6. (b) Parliamentary system of government
7. (c) Number of princely states - 565
8. (c) The issue of Junagarh was resolved after plebiscite
9. (d) It might lead to disruption and disintegration
10. (a) Razakars
11. (a) The concept of power sharing was realised
12. (a) 14 states and 6 union territories
13. (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion
14. (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)

15. (c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false

16. (d) (i), (iii) (iv) (ii)

Answers of Two Marker Questions

1. Theory of two separate nations on the basis of religion and one separate nation for Muslim was demanded by Muslim League.
2. A legal document signed by princely states to join with India.
3. Maharaja of Manipur.
4. (i) The government will work in a democratic way.
(ii) The government will work for the whole society
5. India would get freedom from British Rule as well the partition on India would be done on the same day (15 Aug. 1947). So it was the day of joy and sorrow for India.

Answers of Four Marker Questions:

1. (i) Two Nation's Theory
(ii) Demand for Pakistan by Muslim League
(iii) Divide and Rule policy of British government etc.
2.
 - Transfer of population
 - Problem with minorities on both side
 - Exploitation of women and children
 - Division of properties
3. (i) Universal Adult Franchise system
(ii) Multi party system in India
4. The reasons to set up state Reorganisation commission by the Union Government are:
(i) Most of the leaders were agreed upon demarcation of states on linguistic basis after Independence.

- (ii) During his hunger strike for demand of a separate Telugu Speaking state, popular Gandhian leader Potti Shri Ramaly died after 56 days. An agitation was started with it and, government declared to form State Reorganisation Commission.

Answer of Paragraph based Questions

- (i) (a) Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru
 (ii) (b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
 (iii) (b) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
 (iv) (a) September 1946

Answer of Cartoon based Questions

- (i) Instrument of Accession meant that the rulers of princely states are agreed to become a part of India and it was a legal document.
 (ii) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
 (iii) Matters like foreign affairs, defence and communication, which pertain to matters of national interest were asked to be hand over to government of India.

Answer of the Map Based Questions

S.No. of the information used	Concerned Alphabet	Name of the state
(i)	B	Chhattisgarh
(ii)	D	Kerala
(iii)	A	Andhra Pradesh
(iv)	C	Manipur

Answer of Six Marker Questions

1. • To Shape the nation as united (unity)

- Establish democracy
 - Ensure the development and well being
2.
 - Most the princely states people wanted to join India
 - The attitude of government of India was flexible and it was in favour of giving autonomy to princely states.
 - In the back drop of partition, the issue of various areas was demarcation gaining momentum and in such a situation, the question of territorial unity and integrity of the country had become the most important. as “Iron Man Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel,” played a very important role in it.
 3. SRC was established in 1953 and its recommendation were following:-
 - (i) End the three stage system of states known as part A, B and C
 - (ii) States should be determined on the basis of language spoken there.
 4. Causes of partition of India
 - (i) Divide and Rule policy of British government
 - (ii) Two nations theory given by Muslim League

Consequences of partition of India-

 - (i) Two nations - India and Pakistan emerged
 - (ii) Communal violence
 - (iii) Division of government property between India and Pakistan
 - (iv) Problems of the Refugees and first time a rehabilitation ministry was created for their rehabilitation.
 5. ‘Instrument of Accession’ was a legal document through which merger of princely states within India was done.

Merger of Hyderabad

The ruler of Hyderabad was called Nizam. He signed an agreement with the government of India to restore the status quo for one year in November 1947. In the meantime, people of Hyderabad started an agitation against the oppressive rule of Nizam.

Nizam launched a quasi-military force, the Razakars. The Indian government made Nizam surrender by military action on September 1948. Thus, the princely state of Hyderabad merged with the Indian territory.

Chapter-2

Era of One Party Dominance

Our constitution was signed and adopted on 26 November 1949, and came into effect on 26th January 1950. At that time the country was being ruled by an interim government. India adopted the parliamentary form of government and adopted the path of democracy. It was now necessary to form the first democratically elected government of the country. The Election Commission of India was set up in January 1950 and Sukumar Sen became the first Chief Election Commissioner. The present CEC of India is Shri Rajiv Kumar since May 2022.

Challenges of Election Commission :

- To hold a free and fair election.
- Drawing the boundaries of the electoral constituencies .
- Preparing the electoral roll .
- Training of officers and polling staff to conduct the first ever elections.
- To Think about a different technique of voting suitable for uneducated voters.
(India adopted the FPTP system)

The first general elections were held from October 1951 to February 1952. This election is referred to as the 1952 elections since most parts of the country voted in January 1952

One Party Dominance in the 1st three General Elections

There was the dominance of Indian National Congress in first three general elections i.e, 1952, 1957 and 1962. This was known as Congress System. Congress acted both as the ruling party as well as the opposition. Therefore, this period of Indian politics has been described as the “CONGRESS SYSTEM”.

One Party dominance in India and in other countries

1. In most of such cases of, one (single) party dominance, the dominance of one

party was ensured by compromising democracy.

2. In some countries like China, Cuba and Syria the constitution permits only a single party to rule the country.
3. While in some other like Myanmar, Belarus, Egypt are effectively One Party States due to legal and military measures/reasons.
4. In India, one party dominance was the result of free and fair elections.

Reasons of Congress Dominance in the first three General Election in India:

- Important role in the Indian National Movement.
- Only party to have an organisation that was spread all over the country.
- Oldest political party having vast network & workers.
- Having most popular and charismatic leaders.
- The coalitional nature of the Congress party tolerated and encouraged various factions and view points.
- Congress as social and ideological coalition. The social base of congress was wide that included peasants, industrialists, urban dwellers and villagers, workers and owners, middle and lower and upper classes and all castes found space in Congress.
- It accommodated revolutionary, pacifists, conservative and radical, extremist, moderates ideologies.
- The coalition-like character of the congress gave it an unusual strength. The Congress acted both as the ruling party as well at the opposition.
- That is why this period of Indian politics has been described as the Congress System.

Emergence of Opposition Parties

1. In the 1950's decade, most of the opposition parties succeeded in gaining only a token representation in the Lok Sabha and state assemblies.
2. The opposition parties kept the (congress) ruling party under check.
3. They helped to keep the democratic political alternative alive.

Major Political Parties

Major Political Parties

	Name of Party	Year of Establishment	Leaders	Major Politics
1.	Socialist Party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1934 a group with the Congress • Formed a separate party in 1948 	Jai Prakash Narain, Ashok Mehta, S.M. Joshi Rammanohar Lohia	Democratic Socialism
2.	Communist Party of India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1935 faction within the congress • 1941-Separated from Congress 	A.K. Gopalan P.C. Joshi Ajay Ghosh	State control of Production, support of labour rights & interests
3.	Bhartiya Jan Sangh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formed in 1951 	Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, Balraj Madhok, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasised the idea country, one culture and one nation. • The country could become modern, progressive and strong on the basis of Indian culture & traditions

One marker Questions

1. Which form of government was adopted by India after independence?
 - (a) Presidential
 - (b) Semi-Presidential
 - (c) Constitutional Democracy
 - (d) Constitutional Monarchy

2. Which was the second largest party in 1967 elections?
 - (a) Janta Party
 - (b) CPI

- (c) Swatantra Party
 - (d) Jan Sangh
3. Which Political party inherited the legacy of the freedom struggle?
- (a) Swaraj Party
 - (b) Communist party
 - (c) Congress Party
 - (d) Swatantra Party
4. E.M.S. Namboodripad is associated with which state?
- (a) Kerala
 - (b) Punjab
 - (c) Tamil Nadu
 - (d) Assam
5. When was the third General Elections held?
- (a) 1951
 - (b) 1962
 - (c) 1967
 - (d) 1957
6. In 2004, the Election Commission started the use of which machine nationwide?
- (a) EVM
 - (b) Ballot Box
 - (e) Postal Ballot
 - (d) VVPAT
7. Which political party was divided following the ideological rift between Soviet Union and China?
- (a) Swaraj Party

- (b) Communist Party
- (c) Jan Sangh
- (d) Socialist Party

8. Match the columns with the leaders and the Correct statement :

Column I

Column II

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| (A) Deen Dayal Upadhaya | I. Communist leader of Kerala |
| (B) A.K. Gopalan | II. Bhartiya Jan Sangh |
| (C) Rafi Ahmed Kidwai | III. First Minister of Food & Agriculture |
| (D) B.R. Ambedkar | IV. Founder of Independent Labour Party |
| (a) A-I, II-B, III-D, IV-C | |
| (b) C-I, C-II, A-III, B-IV | |
| (c) D-I, C-II, A-III, B-IV | |
| (d) B-I, A-II, C-III, D-IV | |

9. In which countries does the constitution permit only a single party rule?

- (a) Myanmar-China
- (b) China-Poland
- (c) China-Latvia
- (d) Myanmar-Malaysia

10. The _____ nature of the Congress encouraged various factions.

- (a) ideological
- (b) Coalitional
- (c) Factional
- (d) Selfish

11. Jai Prakash Narain was a _____ leader:
- (a) Capitalist
 - (b) Communist
 - (c) Socialist
 - (d) Pacifist
12. The first three general elections saw the dominance of which political party?
- (a) Congress
 - (b) Swatantr Party
 - (c) Jan Sangh
 - (d) Socialist Party

Two Marker Questions

1. When and where did the communists first form a government in India?
2. Explain the role of the opposition in a democracy.
3. How did congress dominance in the first three general elections help in establishing democracy in India?
4. Mention any two important features of the ideology of Bhartiya Jan Sangh.
5. Elucidate the reason for the split in the Communist Party of India.

(Passage Based Question) Four Marker Questions-

Read the given Passage and answer the questions that follow.

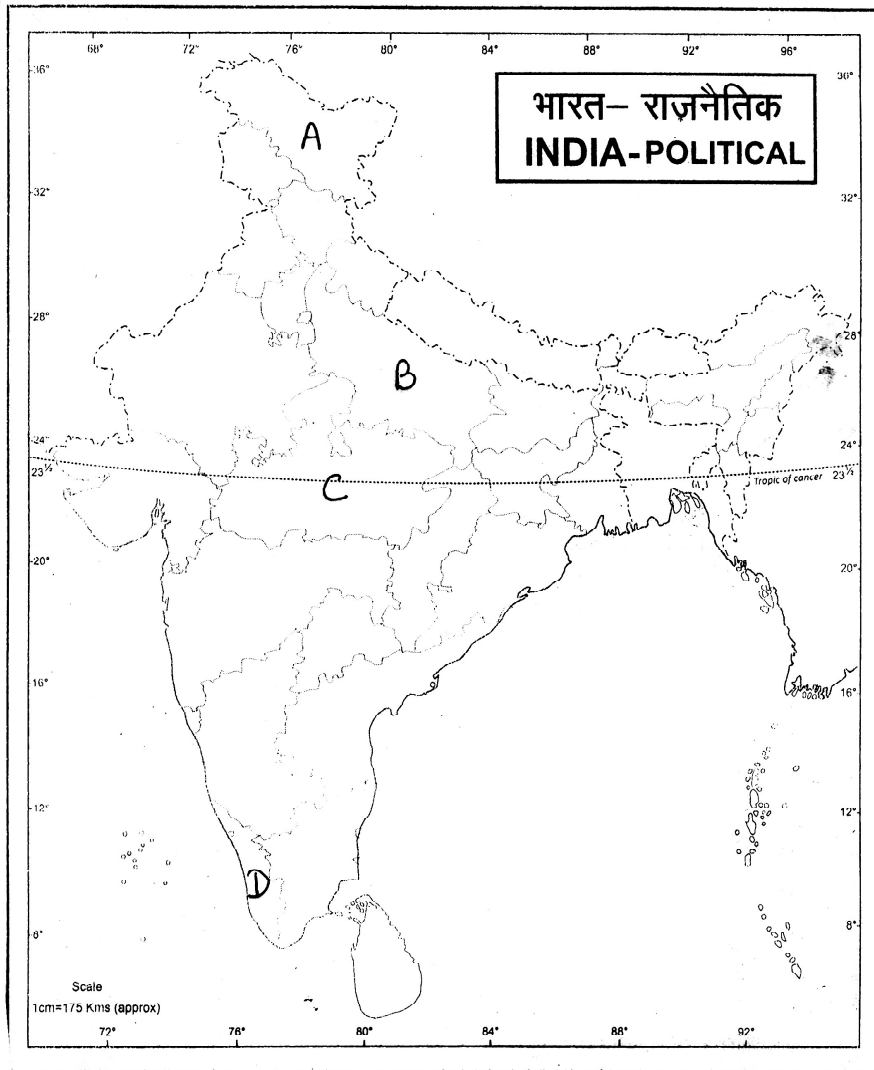
First general elections were held from October 1951 to February 1952. It took six months for the campaigning, polling and counting to be completed. More than half the eligible voters turned out to vote on the day of elections. When the results were declared these were accepted as fair even by the losers. The 'Times of India' held

that 'the polls have confounded all those sceptics who thought the introduction of adult franchise too risky an experiment in this country'.

1. Why did the process of first general election take 6 months?
 - (a) No lack of resources for elections.
 - (b) No lack of trained election personnel.
 - (c) Very less number of voters
 - (d) Lack of proper resources related to elections
2. Which party was victorious in the first general election?
 - (a) Congress
 - (b) Swatantr Party
 - (c) Jan Sangh
 - (d) Communist Party
3. What is universal adult franchise?
 - (a) The right to vote based on caste discrimination
 - (b) The right to vote based on religion discrimination
 - (c) The right for all male adults to vote
 - (d) The right for all adults to vote without gender discrimination
4. What is meant by the excerpt given above from newspaper article?
 - (a) Large number of voters
 - (b) Only 15% voters were literate
 - (c) Elections in an environment of poverty
 - (d) All of the above

Four Marker (Map Based Question)

1. In the political outline of India given below four states have been marked as A, B, C and D. Identify these states / Union Territory on the basis of information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabet in the map as per the following format. (1952 to 1967 elections)



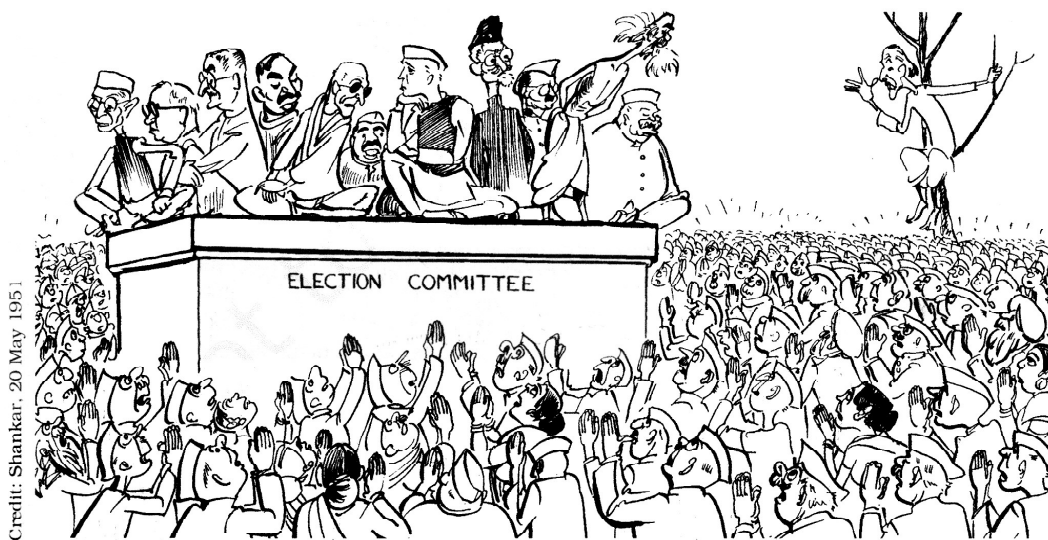
1. The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate baseline.
 2. The interstate boundaries between Uttar Pradesh & Uttarakhand, Bihar & Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh have not yet to be verified by the governments concerned.
 3. The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the north-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971. But has yet to be verified.
 4. The External Boundary and coastline of India shown on this map is as interpreted from the Survey of India, Dehra Dun.
 5. The administrative headquarters of Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab are Chandigarh.
 6. The administrative headquarters of Telangana & Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

S. No. Of the information used	Concerned alphabet	Name of the state
1)		
2)		
3)		
4)		

1. The state where National Conference won.
2. The state where the Communist Party formed the government.
3. The state where Congress formed the government.
4. The first Prime Minister of India belonged to this state.

Four marker Cartoon based questions

- I. Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions. (1+1+2=4)



A cartoonist's impression of the election committee formed by the Congress to choose party candidates in 1951. On the committee, besides Nehru: Morarji Desai, Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Dr B.C. Roy, Kamaraj Nadar, Rajagopalachari, Jagjivan Ram, Maulana Azad, D.P. Mishra, P.D. Tandon and Govind Ballabh Pant.

1. When was the Election Commission formed in India?
2. Who was the first Election Commissioner of India?
3. What does the huge crowd indicate in the cartoon? Identify any one leader sitting on the election committee platform?

Four Marker Questions

1. Describe the reasons for one party dominance of Congress in India.
2. Write four challenges that Election Commission faced in first general election.
3. In what ways was the Congress an ideological alliance?
4. Discuss the factors which strengthens the competition of political parties in India.
5. Both India and Mexico had one party dominance for a certain period. How was one part dominance in Mexico different from that of India?

Answer of One Marker Questions

1. (c) Constitutional democracy
2. (b) CPI
3. (c) Congress party
4. (a) Kerala
5. (b) 1962
6. (a) EVM
7. (b) Communist party
8. (d) B-I, A-II, C-III, D-IV
9. (a) Mynamar-China
10. (b) Coalitional
11. (c) Socialist
12. (a) Congress

Answer of Two Marker Questions

1. Communists formed the government in Kerala in 1957

2.
 - (i) Opposition parties play a crucial role in maintaining the democratic character of the system
 - (ii) Offer a sustained and principled criticism of the policies of the government
 - (iii) Keep the ruling party under check.
 - (iv) Give voters alternatives
3.
 - (i) The nature of congress dominance was different than the one party dominance in Cuba, China
 - (ii) Congress gave India a strong governance
 - (iii) The leaders were experienced and had knowledge of governing the country
 - (iv) Congress was elected by the people in free and fair elections. In spite of losing elections congress did not show greed for power.
4. Ideology of Jan Sangh:
 - (i) It emphasised the idea of one country, one culture and one nation. It was formed by Shyama Prasad Mukerjee.
 - (ii) It believed that the country could become modern progressive and strong on the basis of Indian culture and traditions.
 - (iii) The party was a strong advocate of India developing nuclear weapons.
5. Split in the communist party of India occurred in 1964, following the ideological rift between Soviet Union and China. CPI(M) supported China during 1961 war.

Answer of four mark passage based question.

1. (d) Lack of proper resources related to elections
2. (d) The right for all adults to vote without gender discrimination
3. (a) Congress
4. (d) All of the above

1. Answer of Map based question

Sr. No.	Concerned Alphabet	Name of State
i.	A	Jammu and Kashmir
ii.	D	Kerala
iii.	C	Madhya Pradesh
iv.	B	Uttar Pradesh

1. Answer of cartoon based question.

1. 1950
2. Sukumar Sen
3. Candidates wanting to contest elections on congress ticket; Shri Jwahaar Lal Nehru, Babu Jagjivan Ram or any other.

Answer of Four Marker Questions

1. Reasons for one party (Congress) dominance in India-
 - (i) Congress was supported by all classes
 - (ii) Congress had an organised all India network
 - (iii) It was the oldest political organisation and had led the freedom struggle
 - (iv) It had India's popular and charismatic leaders
2. **Challenges faced by Election Commission**
 - (i) Big geographical size of India & its electorates
 - (ii) Election commission was constituted in 1950 for the first time
 - (iii) Delimitation or drawing the boundaries of the electoral constituencies
 - (iv) Training of electoral personnels and conducting free and fair elections.
3. **Congress as an ideological alliance:**
 - (i) It had accomodated the revolutionary, pacifists, conservatives and radicals, extremists, moderates etc.
 - (ii) It had people who supported capitalism, socialism. People belonging to all religion, caste and social status.

- (iii) It was a rainbow-like social coalition representing India's diversity in terms of classes, castes & various interests.
 - (iv) The congress was a platform for numerous groups, interests.
4. Factors strengthening the competitiveness of political parties:
- (i) Multi-party electoral system
 - (ii) Independent election commission
 - (iii) Constitutional provisions
 - (iv) Independent press and judiciary
 - (v) India's social diversity
5. (i) In Mexico, the PRI party dominated the elections which was ensured by compromising democracy.
- (ii) The election rules were framed to support the ruling party.
 - (iii) The ruling party often used unfair means to win elections.
 - (iv) In India, the one party dominance of congress was the legacy of freedom struggle. The opposition parties were weak. The congress had the 'first off the blocks advantage'.

Chapter-3

Politics of Planned Development

Planning- Planning is to make future plans for the best use of existing resources. India's economic development includes economic growth and social justice. Government has to play an important role in the economic development of India.

After independence, almost everyone agreed that India's development meant both economic growth and economic social justice.

During the freedom movement, there was a consensus among the leaders that the main task of eradicating poverty and social economic redistribution would be the responsibility of the government of India.

Points to Remember

- At the time of independence, criteria for development meant to follow western countries. There were two models of development at the time of Independence-
(i) Capitalist Model and (ii) Socialist Model.
India adopted a Mixed Economy Model which was the combination of both the model i.e. capitalist and socialist model.
- A group of industrialists prepared a resolution in 1944 for economic development of India. This is also known as the Bombay Plan.
- The basic goal of the planners was to raise the level of national income.
- They had to strike a balance between industry and agriculture.
- **View of Leftist ideology-**Favoured poor, downtrodden sections and support government policies of welfare.
- **View of Rightist ideology-**favoured free competition and market economy and government should not unnecessarily intervene in the economy.
- The National Development Council was established on 6 August 1952 by an executive resolution on the recommendation of the 1st five year plan.

Planning Commission (Yojna Aayog)

Planning Commission (Yojna Aayog) was established on 15 March 1950. It was a non- constitutional body and established by a resolution of government, Prime Minister is the ex-officio chairperson of Yojna Aayog.

Objectives of Planning Commission

1. To make an assessment in the material, capital and human resources of India.
2. To formulate a plan for the most effective and balanced utilisation of country's resources.
3. Determining priorities among various programs.
4. To appraise the progress of plans.
5. Since 1st January 2015 Planning Commission has been replaced by **NITI Aayog**.

Planning Commission (1950)

- The planning commission opted for five year plans.
- The planning commission had the power to make policies and projects for the states.
- Planning commission would help in designing and executing suitable policies for economic development.

First Five years Plan(1951-56)-

Main focus of this plan was on agriculture. Investment was made on Dams and means of irrigation during this plan. Bhakhra Nangal Dam project is its example.

Second Five Years Plan(1956-61)-

Main focus of this plan was on the development of Industry. Heavy duties were levied on import to protect domestic industries. This plan was formulated by P.C. Mahalanobis.

Five Years Plan : At A Glance

Five Years Plan	Period	Objectives
First	1951-1956	Agricultural Development.
Second	1956-1961	Industrial Development.
Third	1961-1966	To be self reliant in food, Unemployment eradication.
Fourth	1969-1974	Increase in production, Economic Stability.
Fifth	1974-1979	Self-reliance and to eradicate poverty.
Sixth	1980-1985	Development of Energy resources, welfare of weaker sections.
Seventh	1985-1990	Production of food, Modernisation, Rural Development.
Eighth	1997-1997	Employment, Health, Literacy.
Ninth	1997-2002	Social and Economic Development.
Tenth	2002-2007	Social, Economic and Industrial Development.
Eleventh	2007-2012	Energy, Employment.
Twelfth	2012-2017	Inclusive Development.

One Marker Questions (1 Mark Question)

- At the time of independence, how many models of development were available for India?
 - Two
 - Three
 - Four
 - One
- The main task of poverty alleviation and socio-economic redistribution would remain with:
 - Industrialists
 - Government of India
 - Co-operative department
 - State government

3. Who was K.N. Raj?
- (a) a young economist involved in drafting the 1st FYP
 - (b) a scientist
 - (c) a historian
 - (d) a politician
4. The model of five year plan has been adopted in India by taking inspiration from which country?
- (a) Germany
 - (b) USSR
 - (c) Japan
 - (d) Britain
5. Arrange the following in chronological order:
- (i) India got independence
 - (ii) Bombay Plan
 - (iii) Planning commission established
 - (iv) First five year plans
- (a) i, iii, ii, iv
 - (b) ii, iv, iii, i
 - (c) ii, i, iii, iv
 - (d) ii, i, iv, iii
6. Planning commission was formed by which of the following?
- (a) Constitution of India
 - (b) President of India
 - (c) Resolution of Government of India
 - (d) Constituent Assembly

7. In which year, a joint proposal was prepared by Indian industrialists to run a planned economy?
- (a) 1944
 - (b) 1945
 - (c) 1942
 - (d) 1946
8. Which of the following ideas did not form part of the early phase of India's development policy?
- (a) Planning
 - (b) Liberalisation
 - (c) Cooperative farming
 - (d) Self sufficiency
9. Niti Aayog was established in which year?
- (a) 2010
 - (b) 2012
 - (c) 2014
 - (d) 2015
10. The Posco plant was opposed in this state:
- (a) Punjab
 - (b) Rajasthan
 - (c) Nagaland
 - (d) Orissa
11. The India government imposed substantial tariffs on _____ in order to protect domestic industries.
- (a) exports
 - (b) Land
 - (c) Imports
 - (d) Vehicles

12. One of the planners of the 2nd 5 Year Plan:

- (a) J.C. Kumarappa
- (b) P.C. Mahalanobis
- (c) Jawahar lal Nehru
- (d) Sardar Patel

Two Marker Questions (2 Mark Question)

1. What was Bombay Plan?
2. How was the second five year plan different from the first 5 year plan?
3. Why is Indian economy called a 'mixed economy'?
4. What do you understand by decentralised planning?

One Marker Answers

1. (a) Two
2. (b) Government of India
3. (a) a young economist involved in drafting the 1st FYP
4. (b) USSR
5. (c) ii, i, iii, iv
6. (c) Resolution of Government of India
7. (a) 1944
8. (b) Cooperative farming
9. (d) 2015
10. (d) Orissa
11. (c) Imports
12. (b) Mahalanobis

Two Marker Answers

1. An economic plan India was proposed by a group of industrialists in 1944. It proposed state intervention in the development of a nation. Setting up of planned economy.
2. Second 5 year plan stressed on rapid industrialisation and public sector. First 5 year plan emphasized on agricultural development.
3. Mixed economy combines aspects of both capitalism and socialism. Both private and public sector co-exist.
4. Decentralised planning involves people in decision making. It also involves various stakeholders.

Chapter-4

India's External Relations

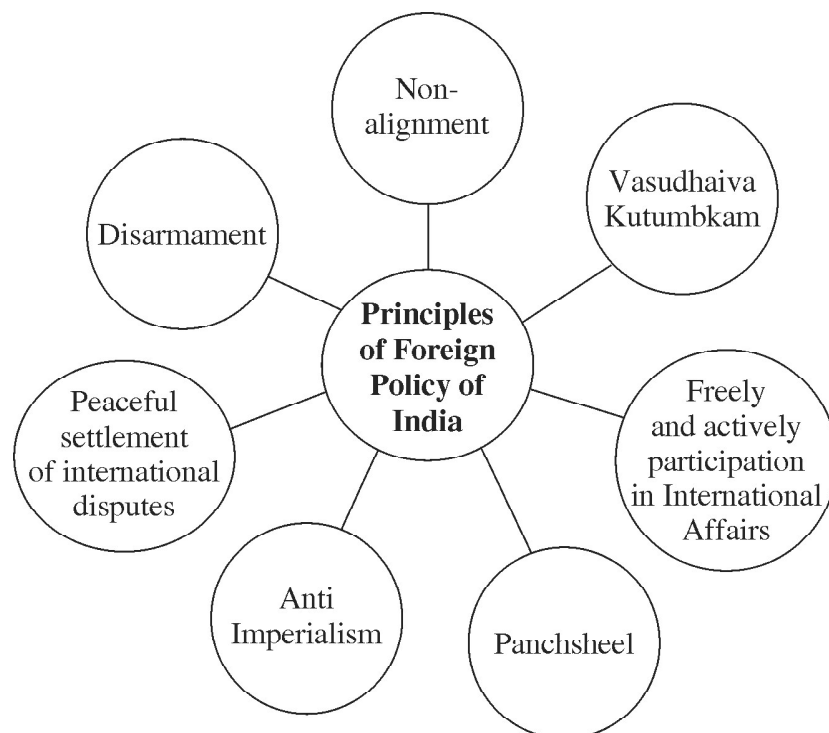
India was born in very trying and challenging international context. On that time the whole world was divided into two poles. In such a situation, India's first Prime Minister Jawahar Lal Nehru framed India's foreign policy with great foresight.

Nehru's Influence on India's Foreign Policy

The three major objectives of Nehru's foreign policy:-

- (1) preserve the hard earned sovereignty
- (2) Protect territorial integrity
- (3) promote rapid economic development

Panchsheel: Prime Minister of India (Nehru) and Premier of China announced five Principles of peaceful coexistence on April 29, 1954.



Policy of Non-Alignment (An important principle of Foreign Policy)

A major challenge before independent India was, to preserve its sovereignty. Apart of this, India also had to achieve the goal of rapid economic and social development. To achieve these two objectives, India framed the policy of non-alignment a major principle of its foreign policy. Through this policy India kept itself away from the conflicting camps of cold War and their military organizations like NATO and Warsaw Pact. If needed, he could also get financial and social help from both blocs.

Yet, given its size, location and power potential, Nehru envisaged major role for India in World affairs and especially in Asian affairs. India was a staunch supporter of decolonisation process. The Afro Asian Conference held in Indonesian city of Bandung in 1955, commonly known as Bandung conference later led to the establishment of NAM. The first Summit of NAM was held in Belgrade in September 1961.

Peace and Conflict with China

- After the Chinese revolution in 1949, India was one of the first countries to recognise the communist government.

The Chinese invasion, 1962:-

- The Tibetan spiritual leader the Dalai Lama, sought and obtained political asylum in India in 1959.
- China alleged that the government of India was allowing anti-China activities to take place from within India.
- A little earlier, a boundary dispute had surfaced between India and China.
- China claimed two areas within the Indian territory:-
 - (i) Aksai-chin area in the Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir and
 - (ii) much of the state of Arunachal Pradesh in what was then called NEFA (North East Frontier Agency).
- China launched a swift and massive invasion in October 1962 on both the disputed regions.
- China declared a unilateral ceasefire and its troops withdrew to where they were before the invasion began.

Effects of Indo-China War:-

- China war dented India's image at home and abroad.
- India had to approach the America and the British for military assistance.
- The USSR remained neutral during the conflict.
- This war induced a sense of national humiliation and at the same time strengthened a spirit of nationalism.
- Some of the top Army commanders either resigned or were retired.
- The then Defence Minister, V K Krishna Menon had to leave the cabinet.
- Nehru was severely criticized for his naive assessment of the Chinese intention and the lack of military preparedness.

Wars and Peace with Pakistan

- The conflict started just after the partition over the dispute on Kashmir.
- The issue was then referred to the UNO.
- The Kashmir conflict did not prevent cooperation between the governments of India and Pakistan.
- Both the government work together to restore the women abducted during partition to their original families.
- The Indus water treaty was signed by Nehru and General Ayub Khan in 1960 with the mediation by the World Bank.
- In April 1965, Pakistan launched armed attacks in the Rann of Kutch area of Gujarat.
- This was followed by a bigger offense in Jammu and Kashmir in August and September.
- The then Prime Minister Shastri ordered Indian troops to launch a counter-offensive on the Punjab border.
- In a fierce battle, the Indian Army reached close to Lahore.
- The hostilities came to an end with the UN intervention.
- Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri and Pakistan General Ayub Khan signed the Tashkent agreement, brokered by the Soviet Union in January 1966.

Bangladesh War,1971:-

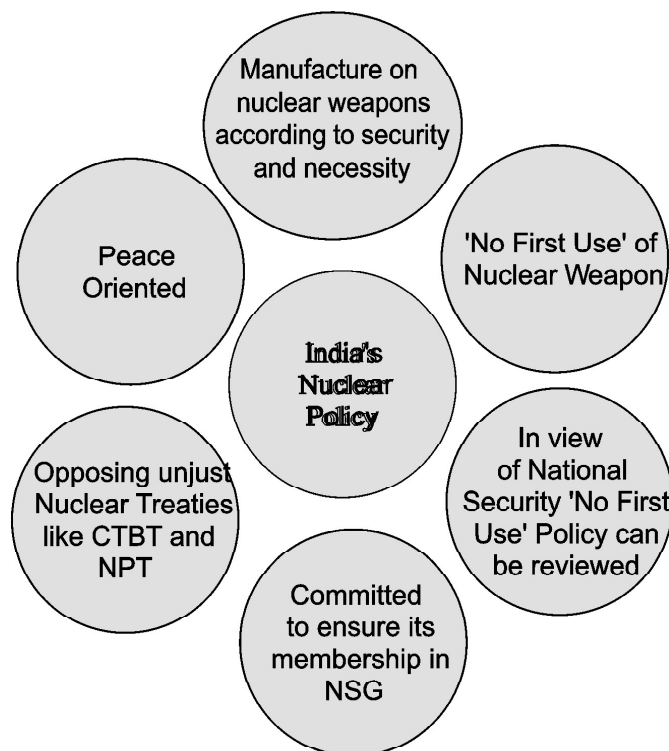
- Beginning in 1970, Pakistan faced its biggest internal crisis.
- The country's first general election produced a split verdict Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's party emerged as a winner in West Pakistan, while the Awami League led by Sheikh Mujib-ur- Rahman swept through East Pakistan.
- The Pakistani army arrested Sheikh Mujib and unleashed a reign of terror on the people of East Pakistan.
- In response to this, the people started a struggle to liberate 'Bangladesh' from Pakistan.
- Throughout 1971, India had to bear the burden of about 80 lakh refugees who fled East Pakistan and took shelter in the neighbouring areas in India.
- Pakistan accused India of a conspiracy to break it up.
- Support for Pakistan came from the US and China.
- Henry Kissinger, advisor to the US President Richard Nixon, made a secret visit to China via Pakistan in July 1971.
- In order to counter the US- Pakistan- China axis, India signed a 20 year Treaty of Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union in August 1971.
- This Treaty assured India of Soviet support if the country faced any attack.
- A full scale war between India and Pakistan broke out in December 1971.
- Within 10 days the Indian Army had surrounded Dhaka from three sides and the Pakistani army of about 90000 had surrendered.
- With Bangladesh as a free country, India declared a unilateral ceasefire.
- Later, the signing of the Shimla Agreement between Indira Gandhi and Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto on 3rd July 1972 formalised the return of peace between the two nations.
- The fourth five year plan could be initiated only in 1969.
- India's defence expenditure increased enormously after the Wars.

India's Nuclear Programme:-

- A significant nuclear program was initiated in the late 1940's under the guidance of Homi Jehangir Bhabha.
- India wanted to generate atomic energy for peaceful purposes.
- The first nuclear explosion undertaken by India in May 1974, it was termed as a peaceful explosion.
- India conducted a series of nuclear Tests in May 1998 demonstrating its capacity to use nuclear energy for military purposes.

India's Nuclear Policy:-

- India's nuclear policy has always been peace oriented.
- India will keep nuclear weapons for its defence.
- Advocates 'no first use' of nuclear weapons. But in view of contemporary regional security challenges, policy of 'no first use' can be reviewed and changed in consonance with India's regional and national security .
- India is committed to ensuring its membership in the Nuclear Suppliers Group(NSG) and opposing partisan and unjust nuclear treaties like CTBT and NPT.



One Marker Questions

1. Which article of Indian constitution lays down some Directive Principles of State Policy on promotion of international peace and security?
 - a) Article 351
 - b) Article 51
 - c) Article 368
 - b) Article 68
2. Fill in the blanks.
The Nuclear programme of India was initiated under the guidance of _____
 - (a) Dr. Abdul Kalam
 - (b) Vikram Sarabhai
 - (c) C.V. Raman
 - (d) Homi. J. Bhabha
3. Tashkent agreement is signed between these two countries?
 - a) Pakistan and India
 - b) China and India
 - c) India and USSR
 - d) India and USA
4. Which state is called NEFA?
 - a) Assam
 - b) Arunachal Pradesh
 - c) Andhra Pradesh
 - d) Sikkim
5. Fill in the blank:
Non - alignment means _____
 - a) To remain neutral
 - b) Non interference
 - c) To remain isolated
 - d) Not joining any power bloc

6. **Two statements are given below to one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Read these statements, Carefully and choose the correct option (a), (b), (c) and (d) given below. (CBSE 2023)**

Assertion (A): India pleaded with the superpowers for comprehensive nuclear disarmament, yet India opposed the indefinite extension of the NPT and also refused to sign the CTBT.

Reason (R): These treaties were selectively applicable to the non-nuclear power and legitimised the monopoly of the five nuclear weapon powers.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
 - (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A)
 - (c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false
 - (d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true
7. **Two statement are given below an one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Read these statements carefully and choose the correct option (a), (b), (c) and (d) given below.**

Assertion (A) : India made earnest efforts for the early realisation of freedom of Indonesia from the Dutch Colonial reigm

Reason (R) : India was a staunch supporter of the decolonisation process and firmly opposed racism, especially apartheid in South Africa.

8. Match the following

Coloumn I	Coloumn II
(A) America	(i) A Buffer State
(B) USSR	(ii) Oil Shock in the world
(C) Tibet	(iii) 20 year treaty of peace and friendship
(D) Arab-Israel War	(iv) Henry Kissinger

Choose the correct option:

- (a) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
 - (b) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i
 - (c) A-iii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
 - (d) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
9. Which of the following statement is not true:
- (a) Bharatiya Jan Sangh and later the Swatantra Party wanted India to follow a pro-US foreign policy.
 - (b) Dr. Ambedkar believed that India should be more friendly with the bloc led by the US.
 - (c) Nehru wished to achieve hard-earned sovereignty through the strategy of non-alignment.
 - (d) Sardar Patel was the first foreign minister India.
10. Choose the correct statements about India's relationship. (CBSE 2023)
- (a) Indian and Chinese leaders visited each other's country and was greeted by large and friendly crowds.
 - (b) A boundary dispute had surfaced between India and China in 1949
 - (c) China withdrew its claim from the occupied India territory
 - (d) After a very long correspondence and discussions among top leaders, these differences were resolved.

Select the correct option:

11. Arrange the following in chronological order:
- (i) The first Summit of Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)
 - (ii) The creation of Indian National Army (INA) by Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose
 - (iii) Britain attacked Egypt over the Suez Canal
 - (iv) India convened the Asian Relations Conference.

Choose the Correct Option:

- (a) ii, iii, iv, i
- (b) ii, iv, iii, i
- (c) i, iii, ii, iv
- (d) iii, ii, i, iv

12. Which of the following is the objective of Indian foreign policy?

- (a) Protects one's interest
- (b) Protection of Democracy
- (c) Strengthened Armed Forces
- (d) Become a Super Power

Two Marker Questions

1. Why did India not sign the nuclear treaties like NPT and CTBT. Explain any two reasons. (CBSE 2023)
2. Analyse the role played by India to help the Tibetan refugees to settle down. (CBSE 2023)
3. Give any two reasons for un-ease in Indo-US relation during 1950.
4. Analyse the India's policy of Non-Alignment. (CBSE 2023)

OR

Evaluate the policy of Non-Alignment as a component of India's foreign policy. (CBSE 2023)

Four Marker Questions

1. Why did India keep distance from the power blocs? Give any 2 reasons.
2. 'Foreign policy has played only a limited role in party politics? Support the statement with any one example.
3. Explain any two reasons for the popular struggle in East Pakistan (Now in Bangladesh) during 1971.
4. 'India has deserted the policy of Non-Alignment during 1971 India- Pakistan war.' critically analyse this statement.

Six Marker Questions

1. Explain in detail the effects of the 1962, 1965 and 1971 War on India.
2. 'India was a staunch supporter of the decolonisation process and firmly opposed racism, especially apartheid in South Africa'. Justify the statement with the help of one example.

Passage Based Questions

In the early part of 1999 several points of the Indian side of LOC in the Mashkoh, Dras, Kaksar and Baltik areas were occupied by forces claiming to be Mujahideens. Suspecting involvement of the Pakistan Army, Indian forces started reacting to this occupation. This led to the confrontation between the two countries. This is known as the Kargil Conflict. This conflict went on during May and June 1999. By 26 July, 1999 India had recovered control the many of the lost points. The Kargil conflict drew attention worldwide for the reason that only one year prior to that, both India and Pakistan attained nuclear capability. However, this conflict remained confined only to the Kargil region. In Pakistan, this conflict has been the source of a major, controversy as it was alleged later that Prime Minister of was kept in the dark by the Army chief. Soon after the conflict, the government of Pakistan was taken over by the Pakistan Army, led by the Army chief, General Pervez Musharraf.

1. Name the two countries who attained the nuclear capability one year prior to Kargil Conflict.
 - (a) Sri Lanka and Nepal
 - (b) Bhutan and Myanmar
 - (c) Maldives and Afganistan
 - (d) India and Pakistan
2. Who took over the control of government of Pakistan immediately after the Kargil Conflict?
 - (a) Pakistani Army
 - (b) opposity party
 - (c) clergy
 - (d) Elite class

3. Where is Kargil War Memorial situated?
- National War Memorial, Delhi
 - Dras War Memorial, Ladakh
 - War Memorial, Ladakh
 - Tawang War Memorial, Arunachal Pradesh
4. By _____ India had recovered control of many of the lost parts.
- 26 July, 1999
 - 26 May, 1999
 - 26 Aug, 1999
 - 26 Sep, 1999

Picture/ Cartoon Based Question:

Study the picture given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:



- (i) Who intervened to end an armed conflict between India and Pakistan during 1965.
- (ii) Henry Kissinger, the advisor to the US President Richard Nixon made a secret visit to which country?
- (iii) To tide over the crises of 1962 War India approached which two countries for military assistance?

Map Based Questions:

In the given map of the world four countries have been marked as A, B, C, D and E. Identify them on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with their serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets per the format : - (1+1+1+1=4)



S.No.	Concerned Alphabet	Name of the Country
1		
2		
3		
4		

- i. After the Kargil Conflict government was taken over by the Army.
- ii. The Dalai Lama sought asylum in this country in 1959.
- iii. Declared a free country in 1971.
- iv. Country which conducted a Nuclear Test in October 1964.

Answer of One Marker Questions

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (d)
6. (a) 7. (a)8. (d) 9. (c) 10. (a)
11. (b) 12. (a)

Answer of Two Marker Questions :

1. (i) They were selectively applicable to the non nuclear power.
(ii) India considered these treaties as discriminatory.
2. (i) A large number of Tibetans have sought refuge in India
(ii) In India, there are large settlement of Tibetan refugees.
3. (i) The US was not happy about India's independent initiatives and the policy of non-alignment
(ii) The US also resented India's growing partnership with USSR.
4. (i) India wanted to keep away from military alliances led by the US and USSR which was a difficult balancing act.
(ii) It took an independent stand on various international issues.

Answer of Four Marker Questions:

1.
 - (i) India can take independent stand on various international issues which will benefit India and not the two blocs or counter of their blocs and to preserve the hard earned sovereignty.
 - (ii) India take an independent stand on various international issues and could get aid and assistance from members of both blocs.
2. There are minor differences among political parties about how to conduct external relations. Indian politics is generally, marked by a broad agreement among the parties on national integration, protection of international boundaries and on question of national interests. For example in the course of the decade of 1962-1971, when India faced three wars, or even later, when different parties came to power from time to time, foreign policy has played only a limited role in party politics.
3.
 - (i) The Pakistan's first general elections held in 1971 produced split verdict. Awami League led by Sheikh Mujib swept through East Pakistan. Pakistan's ruler were not ready to accept the Awami's League's demand for a federation.
 - (ii) Pakistani Army arrested Sheikh Mujib and unleashed a reign terror on the people of East Pakistan. The Bengali population in East Pakistan being treated as second class citizens by the ruler based in West Pakistan.
4. In August 1971, India signed a 20-year treaty of peace and friendship with the Soviet Union. From this treaty, India get assurance that the USSR would help India in case of attack.

Henry Kissinger, the advisor to the US President Richard Nixon, made a secret visit to China via Pakistan in July 1971. In order to counter US-Pakistan-China axis, India signed 20 year Treaty of Peace and Friendship with Soviet Union: Foreign observers considered, India to Join the Soviet Union bloc.

The view of the Indian Government was that it needed diplomatic and military crises during Bangladesh Crises. Moreover this treaty does not cease India from maintaining good relations with other countries including USA.

Answer of Six Markes Questions:

1. **Effects of 1962 War :** (i) It induced a sense of national humiliation (ii) dented India's image at home and abroad (iii) strengthened a spirit of nationalism (iv) Some of top Army Commanders either resigned or were retired. (v) The then Defence Minister V. Krishna Menon, had to leave the cabinet. (vi) For the first time, a no-confidence motion against Nehru's government was moved and debated in the Lok Sabha (vii) Indian Communist Party split into two parts (viii) Alerted the Indian leadership to the volatile situation in the north-east region. (ix) The Department of Defence Production was established in November 1962. (x) It affected the third five Year Plan.

Effects of 1965 War: (i) The Department of Defence Supplies established in November 1965. (ii) India's defence expenditure increased enormously (iii) the war burdened India's difficult economic situation.

Effects of 1971 War: A decisive victory in the war, led to national jubilation (ii) It was a clear sign of India's growing military powers (ii) After the war assembly elections in most states took place, bringing large majorities for the Congress party in many States. (iv) Defence expenditure increased.

2. India made earnest efforts for the early realisation of freedom of Indonesia from the Dutch colonial regime by convening an international conference in 1949 to support its freedom struggle. India was a staunch supporter of the decolonisation process and firmly opposed racism, especially apartheid in South Africa. The Afro-Asian Conference held in Indonesian city of Bandung in 1955, Commonly known as Bandung Conference, marked the zenith of India's engagement with the newly independent Asian and African nations.

Answer of passage based question:

1. (d), 2. (a), 3. (b), 4. (a)

Answer of Picture/Cartoon Based Questions

- (i) UNO
- (ii) China
- (iii) US and Britain

Answer of Map based Question:

S.No.	Concerned alphabet	Name of the state
(1)	C	Pakistan
(2)	A	India
(3)	D	Bangladesh
(4)	B	China

Chapter-5

Challenges to and Restoration of the Congress System

- **Challenge of political succession-**

After the death of Jawaharlal Nehru in May 1964, Lal Bahadur Shastri remained the Prime Minister of the country till 1966. Shastri ji died on 10 January 1966 in Tashkent. After Shastri's death, there was a struggle for political succession between Morarji Desai and Indira Gandhi and Indira Gandhi was made the Prime Minister. The Syndicate supported Indira Gandhi to become Prime Minister despite being inexperienced, behind this the thinking of the Syndicate was that Indira Gandhi would work under the direction of the Syndicate. Despite the competition for the leadership, the transfer of power in the party took place in a very peaceful manner.

- **Fourth General Election 1967:**

Political earthquake-Due to failure of monsoon, widespread drought, reduction in foreign exchange reserves, decline in exports and increase in military expenditure, a situation of economic crisis arose in the country.

Opposition parties started mobilizing the masses and in such a situation it was a big challenge for an inexperienced prime minister to face elections.

The 1967 elections were termed as a political earthquake as the Congress could not form government in nine states (Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Madras and Kerala) for the first time. These states were not located in any one part of India.

- **Congress split-**

Growing differences between the Syndicate and Indira Gandhi and the victory of V.V. Giri, the candidate supported by Indira Gandhi, in the presidential election in 1969 resulted in the defeat of the official candidate of the Congress,

Neelam Sanjeev Reddy, and this incident led to the 1969 presidential election. Congress got divided. The Congress split into two parties known as the Congress-Organisation and the Congress Requisitionists.

In the elections of 1971, Indira Gandhi recovered the lost ground of her mass base and re-established the Congress once again with the slogan Garibi Hatao.

Lai Bahadur Shastri served as the Prime Minister of India from 1964 to 1966 and during this period the country faced two major challenges, the Indo-Pakistani War of 1965 and the food crisis (failure of the monsoon).

To deal with these challenges, Shastri ji gave the slogan 'Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan'.

After the end of the 1965 war, in the year 1966, the Tashkent Agreement was signed between India and Pakistan in Tashkent, the capital of the Republic of Uzbekistan of the Soviet Union. The agreement was signed by the Indian Prime Minister Lai Bahadur Shastri and the President of Pakistan, Mohammad Ayub Khan.

- **1960s: Dangerous Decade -**

This decade is called the dangerous decade because during this period India had to face two wars - the Indo-Pakistani War of 1965 and the Indo-China War of 1962. Due to the failure of monsoon, a food crisis had arisen in the country. The economic condition of the country was also very bad, unemployment was increasing and along with it inflation was also increasing rapidly. Public protest was gradually taking a fierce form.

Non-Congressism -The parties which were different from each other on the ground of their program and ideologies all united and they prepared an anti-Congress front by doing electoral coordination in terms of seats. Socialist leader Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia gave this strategy the name of non-Congress people.

The phenomenon of coalition in the states came to the fore from the elections of 1967. The non-Congress political parties came together to form the Samyukta Vidhan Sabha Dal (SVD). The SVD government formed in the state of Punjab was called the 'Popular United Front'.

Defection - Defection means when a public representative wins the election on the election symbol of a particular party, but after winning the election leaves that party and joins another party for his personal interest.

Gaya Lai (Haryana), a Congress ML A, changed party three times in a fortnight after the 1967 elections, which is a great example of defection. Aayaram-Gayaram's jumla has been made in his name only. This jumla reflects the concept of defection in politics.

Syndicate - A group of some influential and powerful leaders within the Congress was informally called Syndicate. This influential group operated and directed the policies of the Congress and this group had complete control over the Congress.

Syndicate Leader	State
K. Kamraj	Madras
S. k. Patil	Bombay (Mumbai)
K, S. Nijalingappa	Mysore (Karnataka)
Neelam Sanjeev Reddy	Andhra Pradesh
Atulya Ghosh	West Bengal

Presidential election of the year 1969 -

After the death of Dr. Zakir Hussain, the Syndicate declared the then Lok Sabha Speaker Neelam Sanjeev Reddy as the official presidential candidate. Indira Gandhi, the then Vice-President V.V. Giri filed his nomination for the post of President as an independent candidate. Indira Gandhi asked to vote in the presidential election on the voice of conscience due to which Neelam Sanjeev Reddy lost the election and V.V. Giri won the election.

Congress split

Only after VV Giri won the election, the syndicate expelled Indira Gandhi from the Congress party, after which Indira Gandhi established the Congress (Requiginist) and named this party as the real Congress. On the other hand, the Syndicate renamed the then Congress as Congress (Organization).

Privy Purse - Before the merger of princely states with the Indian Union, the government had given the then ruling family of the princely states the right to keep a certain amount of private property and also assured some special allowances from the government. Both these (private wealth and allowances) will be decided on the basis of the extent of revenue and capacity of that princely state. This system is called Privy Purse.

Indira Gandhi adopted a 10-point program to regain the land lost in the 1967 elections, which included nationalization of banks, government distribution of food grains, land reforms, etc.

In order to defeat Indira Gandhi in the elections of 1971, non-communist and non-Congress opposition parties formed an electoral alliance 'Grand Alliance'.

Indira Gandhi put forward a positive program in the 1971 elections and gave the slogan Garibi Hatao, while the Grand Alliance gave the slogan of Indira Hatao. Indira Gandhi insisted on the abolition of the privy purse and the election campaign.

Election results of the year 1971

Congress (R) and CPI alliance	375 seats (352 Congress (R) 23 CPI)
Congress 'O'	16 seats
Grand Alliance	less than 40 seats.

Congress system restoration and results-

Now the Congress party was entirely based on the popularity of its supreme leader.

The Congress was no longer a party of diverse opinions and interests.

This party depended on some social classes like poor, women, dalits, tribals and minorities.

Indira Gandhi restored the Congress party but changed the nature of the Congress system.

The organizational structure of the party was also relatively weak. The slogan of Garibi Hatao and the program related to it was the political strategy of Indira Gandhi. Through this program, Indira Gandhi wanted to build the foundation of her political support across the country.

Through this strategy, Indira Gandhi tried to consolidate her support base among the marginalized sections especially the landless farmers, daiits and tribals, minorities, women and unemployed youth.

As a result of all this, Indira Gandhi got absolute majority in the 1971 elections.

One Marker Question-

1. The decade of 1960s is called the dangerous decade due to which of the following factors?
 - (a) Death of Jawaharlal Nehru and Shastri
 - (b) Indo-Pakistan and indo-China war
 - (c) Green Revolution
 - (d) Indira Gandhi's entry into politics
2. Arrange the following events in their chronological order.
 - (i) Tashkent Agreement
 - (ii) Fourth general election
 - (iii) Abolition of Privy Purse
 - (iv) Split in Congress Option -
 - (a) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)
 - (b) (iii), (ii), (iv), (i)
 - (c) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)
 - (d) (iii). (iv), (ii), (i)
3. Which one of the following factors was responsible for the split of the Congress Party in 1969?
 - (a) Collaboration between Syndicate and Indira Gandhi
 - (b) Cooperation on Privy purse and land reform program
 - (c) Expulsion of Indira Gandhi from Congress
 - (d) Cooperation between Indira Gandhi and Morarji.

4. Match the following.
- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| A) Syndicate | (i) Ram Manohar Lohia |
| B) Indira Hatao | (ii) Indira Gandhi |
| C) Non-Congressism | (iii) Grand Alliance |
| D) Remove poverty | (iv) Group of powerful and influential leaders within the Congress |

Option -

- (a) (A)-(i), (B)-(ii), (C)-(iii), (D)-(i)
- (b) (A)-(iv), (B)-(iii), (C)-(i), (D)-(ii)
- (c) (A)-(ii), (B)-(iv), (C)-(i), (D)-(iii)
- (d) (A)-(iii), (B)-(iv), (C)-(i), (D)-(ii)
5. Which one of the following statements is correct with reference to the fourth general election of 1967?
- (a) Increase in the percentage of votes received by Congress.
- (b) Congress Successful in forming government in all states.
- (c) Half of the ministers of Indira Gandhi's cabinet lost the election.
- (d) Increase in the number of seats won by Congress
6. Which of the following thinkers gave the name of Non-Congressism?
- (a) Jaiprakash Narayan
- (b) Ram Manohar Lohia
- (c) Deendayal Upadhyay
- (d) Karpoori Thakur
7. The phrase "Aayaram-Gayaram" is related to which of the following?
- (a) Syndicate
- (b) defection
- (c) coalition
- (d) Non-Congressism

8. Which of the following leaders was not a part of the Syndicate?
- (a) K Kamaraj
 - (b) Atulya Ghosh
 - (c) V.V. Giri
 - (d) Neelam Sanjeev Reddy

Instructions for question number 9 and 10-

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 - (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 - (c) Assertion (A) is correct but Reason (R) is incorrect.
 - (d) Assertion (A) is incorrect but Reason (R) is correct.
9. Assertion (A) : In the elections of 1967, the congress had to face defeat in 9 states.
- Reason (R) : In this election, there was a decrease in the percentage of vote obtained by the congress and also in the number of seats.
10. Assertion (A): In 1969 the Congress Party split.
- Reason (R) : There was a situation of dispute and conflict going on between Indira Gandhi and the Syndicate.

Two Marker Question-

- 1. What do you understand by privy purse and who abolished it?
- 2. What do you mean by the concept of Non-Congressism?
- 3. What do you understand by defection?
- 4. Mention two points of difference between Indira Gandhi and the Syndicate.
- 5. What do you understand by alliance, when did alliance start in India?
- 6. Why is the election of the year 1967 called a political earthquake?

7. What is the meaning of the phrase “Aayaram-Gayaram”?
8. What is the meaning of the term “syndicate” and why was it so important in the Congress?
9. Describe any two factors responsible for the victory of Indira Gandhi in the election of 1971.
10. What do you understand by the restoration of the Congress system?

Four Marker Question-

1. Why is the 1960s called the dangerous decade? Give any four reasons.
2. Describe the factors responsible for the defeat of the Congress party in the elections of 1967.
3. Highlight any four reasons which you hold responsible for the split in the Congress Party in 1969.
4. Assess the role of defection in Indian politics.
5. Analyse any four factors that led to the resounding victory of the Congress party In the 1971 elections.
6. Analyse any two challenges before the Congress during the period 1964 to 1971.
7. Mention any four results of the fourth general elections held in India in 1967.
8. Suggest any three measures which could have saved the Congress party from split in 1969.
9. Before the general elections of 1967, assess the economic condition of India.
10. Examine any four factors which, according to you, made the Indira Gandhi government popular in the early 1970s.

Passage Based Questions-

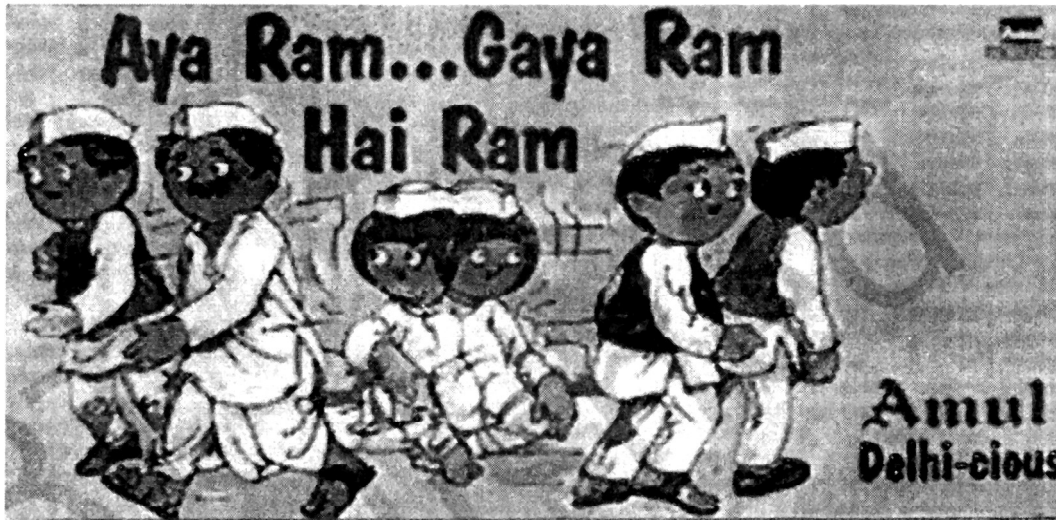
Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions based on it by choosing the correct options

Passage

The results of the elections dealt a blow to the Congress at the national and provincial levels. Political observers of the time called the election results a 'political earthquake'. The Congress somehow managed to get a majority in the Lok Sabha, but the percentage of votes it got and the number of seats declined drastically. Before now, the Congress had neither got so few votes nor got so few seats. Half of the ministers of Indira Gandhi's cabinet had lost the election.

- (i) To which election is the above passage related?
 - (a) Third General Election, 1962
 - (b) Fourth General Election, 1967
 - (c) Sixth General Election, 1977
 - (d) Fifth General Election, 1971
- (ii) By what name have political observers addressed this election?
 - (a) political storm
 - (b) Political movement
 - (c) political earthquake
 - (d) political explosion
- (iii) Which of the following big leaders of Congress lost the election in this election?
 - (a) K Kamaraj
 - (b) Ram Manohar lohia
 - (c) Neeiam Sanjeeva Reddy
 - (d) Morarji Desai
- (iv) Congress lost this election due to which of the following reasons?
 - (a) Lack of control on inflation
 - (b) Better coordination within Congress
 - (c) Dispute between Indira Gandhi and the Syndicate
 - (d) Land reform program

Cartoon -1



1. What is shown in the above cartoon?
2. This cartoon is related to which MLA?
3. Mention two disadvantages of defections.



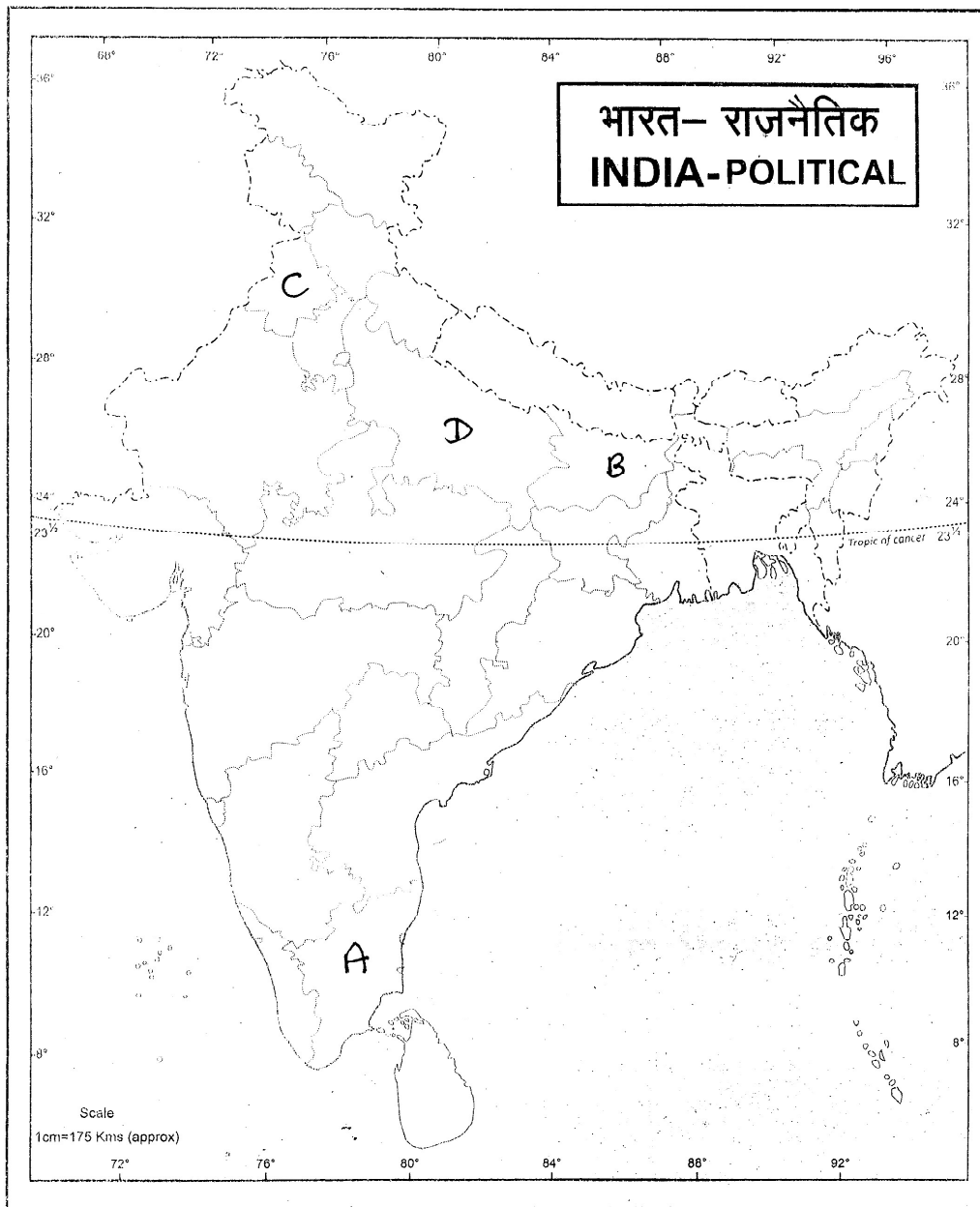
Cartoon-2

1. What is shown In the above cartoon?
2. Who were the official candidates of the Congress in this election?
3. Mention two disadvantages of defections.

Map based question -

1. In the given outline political map of India, four states are marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names as per the format given below with the respective serial number and corresponding letters of the information used in your answer sheet:
 - (i) A state where the Congress did not get a majority in the 1967 elections.
 - (ii) State belonging to the Government of the United Legislature Party or Popular United Front,
 - (iii) The state to which Karpooon Thakur belonged,
 - (iv) The state to which the mid day meal leader belongs

Serial number for the information used	Related Letters	State Name
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		



1. The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate baseline.
2. The interstate boundaries between Uttar Pradesh & Uttarakhand; Bihar & Jharkhand; Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh have not yet to be verified by the governments concerned.
3. The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the north-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971. But has yet to be verified.
4. The External Boundary and coastline of India shown on this map agree with Record/ master copy certified by the Survey of India, Dehra Dun.
5. The administrative Headquarters of Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab are Chandigarh.
6. The administrative Headquarters of Telangana & Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

© Government of India copyright, 2020

Published by
Mool Chand & Co.
 2587, Nai Sarak, Delhi-110006
 Ph. : 23263616

Price : 5.00 Rs.

Answers of one marker questions

1. (b) Indo-Pakistan and Indo-China war
2. (a) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)
3. (c) Expulsion of Indira Gandhi from Congress
4. (b) (A)-(iv), (B)-(iii), (C)-(i), (D)-(ii)
5. (c) Half of the ministers of Indira Gandhi's cabinet lost election
6. (b) Ram Manohar Lohia
7. (b) Defection
8. (c) V.V., Giri
9. (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
10. (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)

Answers of two marker questions -

1. Before merging the princely states into the Indian Union, the government gave the then ruling family of the princely states the right to keep a certain amount of private property and also assured some special allowances from the government. This system was named as Privy Purse. Indira Gandhi's government abolished the Privy Purse.
2. Various political parties formed a front against the Congress and all united to defeat the Congress. Socialist leader Ram Manohar Lohia named this strategy as non-Congressism.
3. **Defection:** Defection means when a public representative wins the election on the election symbol of a particular party, but after winning the election leaves that party and joins another party for his personal interest.
4. (i) The Syndicate wanted to run Indira Gandhi according to its wishes.
(ii) While Indira Gandhi wanted to work independently without any pressure.
(iii) There were serious differences between the two on issues like land reforms and privy purses.

5. When no political party gets the majority after the elections, then the government formed by two or more political parties together is called a coalition government. The beginning of coalition in India is considered from the 1967 elections.
6.
 - i) For the first time the Congress was defeated in the elections in about 9 states.
 - ii) There was a decrease in the percentage of votes secured by the Congress and the number of seats.
7. The practice of defection in Indian politics is related to Aayaram-Gayaram as Haryana MLA Gayalal changed his party three times in a fortnight in the 1967 assembly elections. This expresses the defect of defections in Indian politics.
8. A group of some influential and powerful leaders was working inside the Congress which is known as Syndicate. The leaders of this group had control over the party's organization and decision-making process. Among them the names of K. Kamaraj, S.K.Patil, Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy, Atulya Ghosh are prominent.
9.
 - (i) Impressive and wonderful leadership of Indira Gandhi
 - (ii) Effective slogan of Garibi Hatao.
10. Restore means to restore or revive. Indira Gandhi did not revive the old Congress, but she formed a new Congress on a new basis. This party was definitely popular but it also had structural weakness. There was no faction of any kind in this party and this party depended on the poor, women, dalits, tribals and minorities. Indira Gandhi restored the Congress system but she changed the nature of the Congress system.

Answers of four marker questions-

1.
 - (i) The country had to face two wars including the 1962 China war and the 1965 Pakistan war.
 - (ii) Failure of monsoon.
 - (iii) Food crisis.
 - (iv) Death of Prime Minister in the form of Jawaharlal Nehru and Shastri.
 - (v) Widespread drought and depletion of foreign exchange reserves.

2.
 - (i) Rise in inflation.
 - (ii) Dispute between Indira Gandhi and the Syndicate.
 - (iii) Severe economic crisis.
 - (iv) Shortage of food grains.
3.
 - (i) The battle for supremacy between Indira Gandhi and the Syndicate.
 - (ii) Differences on land reforms and privy purses.
 - (iii) Presidential election of 1969.
 - (iv) Expulsion of Indira Gandhi from Congress.
 - (v) Socialist policies of Indira Gandhi.
4. **Defection** - When a public representative leaves his political party and joins another political party due to his differences and interests, this process is called defection.

Role of defection in Indian politics

- (i) Due to the change of party, there have been vast changes in Indian politics.
 - (ii) Birth of opportunistic and immoral politics.
 - (iii) Increase in political instability.
 - (iv) Increase in political corruption.
5.
 - (i) Marvelous leadership of Indira Gandhi.
 - (ii) Garibi Hatao slogan.
 - (iii) Land reforms and nationalization of banks.
 - (iv) Announcing the abolition of privy purses.
 - (v) Important role in Indo-Pakistani War of 1971.
6.
 - (i) After the death of Jawaharlal Nehru in 1964, the question of the leadership of the Congress Party greatly troubled the Congress Party.
 - (ii) The India-Pakistan war in 1965 put additional pressure on the country's economy and the political crisis deepened after the death of Lal Bahadur Shastri in Tashkent in 1966.

- (iii) In the general elections of 1967, the Congress had to face defeat in 9 states because during that time problems like economic crisis, food crisis existed in the country.
 - (iv) After the elections of 1967B the struggle for supremacy in the Congress Party between the Syndicate and Indira Gandhi had begun, which ultimately resulted in the split of the Congress.
- 7.
- (i) This election was termed as a political earthquake as for the first time the Congress party lost the elections in 9 states.
 - (ii) There was a decrease in the percentage of votes obtained by the Congress party and also in the number of seats.
 - (iii) Rise of coalition politics.
 - (iv) Birth of defection politics.
 - (v) Challenge to the supremacy of the Congress party.
- 8.
- (i) Mutual coordination and coordination between Indira Gandhi and the Syndicate.
 - (ii) Taking opinion of all in various policies and plans.
 - (iii) Indira Gandhi did not support W Giri in the 1969 presidential election.
 - (iv) Support for socialist policies of Indira Gandhi.
- 9.
- (i) Decrease in agricultural production due to failure of monsoon.
 - (ii) Increase in the prices of essential commodities.
 - (iii) Decrease in foreign exchange reserves.
 - (iv) Decline in industrial production.
 - (v) Increase in unemployment.
 - (vi) Severe food crisis.
- 10.
- (i) Political advantages of being the daughter of Jawaharlal Nehru.
 - (ii) The wonderful and efficient leadership of Indira Gandhi.
 - (iii) Declaration of the abolition of privy purses.
 - (iv) Policies for programs like land reforms.
 - (iv) Decisive role in Indo Pakistani War in 1971.

Answers of passage-based questions

- (i) (b) Fourth General Election, 1967
- (ii) (c) Political earthquake
- (iii) (a) K. Kamraj
- (iv) (a) Lack of control on inflation

Answers of cartoon-based questions -

Cartoon-1

- 1. Presidential Election, 1969
- 2. Neelam Sanjeev Reddy
- 3. (i) Political corruption gets encouraged
(ii) Political instability increases

Cartoon-2

- 1. Presidential Election, 1969
- 2. Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy
- 3. (i) V.V. Giri was elected President.
(ii) Expulsion of Indira Gandhi from the Congress Party and split in the Congress.

Answers to map-based questions-

Serial number for the information used.	Related Letters	State name
(i) A state where the Congress did not get a majority in the 1967 elections.	D	Uttar Pradesh
(ii) State belonging to the Government of the United Legislature Party or Popular United Front.	C	Punjab
(iii) The state to which Karpooi Thakur belonged.	B	Bihar
(iv) The state to which the mid day meal leader belongs.	A	Tamil Nadu (Madras)

Chapter-6

The Crisis of Democratic Order

National Emergency

Meaning of Emergency - A period of governance that can be proclaimed by the President of India during certain crisis situations under the advice of the cabinet of ministers is known as **Emergency**. Basically its purpose is to safeguard the sovereignty, unity, integrity and security of the country along with the democratic political system and the Constitution. Provisions of Emergency are mentioned in the (PART XVIII) Article 352-360 of the Indian Constitution. The third national emergency was imposed on 25 June 1975 under Article 352 on the basis of internal disturbance.

Background to Emergency

Economic Reasons

- The slogan of removing poverty did not do much.
- The crisis in Bangladesh had put a heavy burden on India's economy.
- America (USA) had stopped giving all kinds of aid to India.
- Due to increase in oil prices (eg. Petrol, Diesel) in the international market, the cost of various items including consumable goods increased a lot.
- The rate of Industrial Development was very low.
- Unemployment increased in rural and urban areas and government had stopped the salaries of government employees to reduce the expenses.

Gujrat and Bihar Movements

- Gujrat students started agitation in January 1974 against rising cost of food grains, edible oil and other essential commodities and corruptions in high positions.
- In March 1974, students in Bihar started agitation against rising cost of food grains, edible oil and other essential commodities unemployment and corruptions in high positions.

- Jai Prakash Narayan (JP) accepted to lead the movement on two conditions:-
 - (a) the movement would remain non-violent
 - (b) It would not be limited to Bihar, it would be nationwide.
- He wanted to establish democracy in its true sense through “Total Revolution”.
- He led “Sansad March” with support of non-congress parties as Bhartiya Jansangh, Congress “O”, Bhartiya Lok Dal, socialist parties and others.
- Indira Gandhi called the movement inspired by personal antagonism.

Conflicts with Judiciary

The supreme court struck down provisions such as curtailment of fundamental rights by the government, curtailing the right to property and giving priority to Directive Principles of State Policy over fundamental rights.

Ignoring the seniority of Justice J.M. Shaillet, Justice K.S. Hegde and Justice A.N. Grover, the government appointed Justice A.N. Ray as the chief Justice of India. Now the people started talking of committed Judiciary & Committed Bureaucracy.

Railway strike of 1974:-The National Co-ordination Committee for Railway men’s struggle led by Geogre Fernandis gave a call for nation wide strike by all employees of the railways for pressing their demands related to bonus and service condition. The government did not accept the demands and called the strike illegal.

Declaration of Emergency, Crisis, Response and Consequences

- On 12 June, Justice Jagmohan Lal Sinha of the Allahabad High Court declared Indira Gandhi’s 1971 election to the Lok Sabha unconstitutional.
- On June 24, 1975, the Supreme Court, while giving a stay order on the decision of the High Court, said that till the decision of the appeal, Indira Gandhi would continue to be an MP but would not participate in the cabinet meetings.
- On 25 June 1975, under the leadership of JP, a nationwide Satyagraha was announced at Delhi’s Ramlila Maidan demanding the resignation of the Indira Gandhi.
- JP urged the army police and government employees not to follow the unethical and unconstitutional orders of the government.

- In the midnight of 25 June 1975, the Prime Minister recommended the President to impose emergency under Article 352 in case of internal disturbance.
- As a result, the then President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed declared a state of emergency at the midnight of 25 June 1975.
- The government suspended the freedom of the Press.
- Newspapers were asked to get prior approval for all material to be published. This is known as **Press Censorship**.
- Centralisation of Power-All the legislative and executive powers are interested in concentrated the union government during emergency.
- Fundamental Rights of Indian Citizens were Suspended-
- Newspapers like the 'Indian Express' and the 'Statesman' protested against censorship by leaving blank spaces for censored news. Magazines like the 'Seminar' and the 'Mainstream' chose to close down rather than submit to censorship.
- Kannad writer Shiv Ram Karant and Hindi writer Fanishwar Nath Renu returned other their Padam awards to the government.
- A large number of leaders and workers of the opposition parties were arrested. Many leaders went underground. The government banned "**Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh'(RSS) and Jamait-e-Islami'**."
- Protests, strikes and public agitations were also not allowed.
- The government made extensive use of '**Preventive Detention'**'.
- **Amendment in the constitution-** The 42nd amendment (controversial) was also passed during the emergency.
 - (a) The elections of Prime Minister, President and Vice-President could not be challenged in the Court.
 - (b) Tenure extended- The duration of the legislatures in the country was extended from 5 yrs. to 6 yrs.

Works done by the Government during National Emergency

- The 20-point program included land reforms, land redistribution, remuneration of agricultural laborers, workers participation in management, abolition of bonded labor, etc. for the welfare of the public.
- Opponents were imprisoned under the Preventive Detention Act.
- Power supply (Electricity) of Newspaper offices was cut off by verbal orders.
- Slum cleanance and forced sterilization were carried out in Delhi.

Lessons from National Emergency

1. Democracy has Strengthened in India. since then.
2. It brought out some ambiguities regarding the Emergency provision in the Constitution that have been rectified by the 44th Amendment in 1978.
 - (a) 'Internal' emergency can be proclaimed only on the grounds of 'Armed rebellion' and 'external aggression'.
 - (b) It is necessary that the advice to the President to proclaim emergency must be given in writing by the Cabinet headed by the Prime-Minister.
3. The Emergency made everyone more aware of the value of civil liberties.
 - The Courts too, have taken an active role after the emergency in protecting the civil liberties of the individuals.
 - Many civil liberties organisations came up after this experience.

Politics after Emergency

Lok Sabha Elections 1977 and Janata Government

- In January 1977, the opposition parties together formed the "Janta Party".
- Congress leader Babu Jagjivan Ram formed the "Congress for Democracy" party which later merged with the 'Janta Party'
- In the 1977 General Elections. Congress Party got 154 seats in Lok Sabha and the Janta Party and its allies got 330 in Lok Sabha.
- First time congress Party got less than 35% of votes.
- In the Janta Party government, Morar ji Desai became Prime Minister,

Ch. Charan Singh and Babu, Jagjivan Ram became Deputy Prime ministers.

- The Janta Party lacked any direction, leadership. and programme so this government fell soon.
- In the 1980 Lok Sabha elections, the Congress defeated its opponents by securing 353 seats.

Legacy

- It was not only a case of return of Smt Indira Gandhi but of the congress the party system had changed dramatically.
- Since 1969, the Congress party had starting shedding its character as an umbrella party which accommodated leaders and workers of different ideological dispensations and view points.
- The Congress party now identified itself with a particular ideology, claiming to be the only socialist and pro-poor party.
- Other opposition parties realised the need to avoid a division of non-Congress votes
- In the election. This factor played a major role in the elections of 1977
- In an indirect manner, the issue of welfare of the backward castes also began to dominate politics since 1977
- The results of 1977 elections were partly due to a shift among the backward castes of north India.
- Following the Lok Sabha elections, many states also held Assembly elections in 1977
- Again, the northern States elected non-Congress governments in which the leaders of the backward castes played an important role. The issue of reservations for 'other backward classes' became very controversial in Bihar and afterwards.
- The Mandal Commission was appointed by the Janata Party to give recommendations for reseruatuons to the OBC

One Marker Questions

1. Who advocated “Total Revolution” in politics?
 - (a) Jai Prakash Narayan
 - (b) Deen Dayal Upadhaya
 - (c) Ram Manohar Lohia
 - (d) Yogendra Yadav
2. Name the leader who had contested against Smt. Indira Gandhi in the election of 1971?
 - (a) Mr. J. P. Narayan
 - (b) Morar ji Desai
 - (c) Mr. Raj Narain
 - (d) Babu Jagjivan Ram
3. Which constitutional Amendment is known as “Mini Constitution”?
 - (a) 39th constitutional Amendment
 - (b) 40th constitutional Amendment
 - (c) 41th constitutional Amendment
 - (d) 42nd constitutional Amendment
4. What was the base of National Emergency declared on 25 June 1975?
 - (a) Internal Disturbances
 - (b) Armed Rebellion
 - (c) War
 - (d) Failure of Constitutional Machinery
5. Who became Prime Minister in Janta Party Government in 1977?
 - (a) Ch. Charau singh
 - (b) Sh. Moran ji Desai
 - (c) Babu Jagjivan Ram
 - (d) Sh. J.P. Narain

6. Keshwanand Bharti case (1973) is famous for—
- Parliament has no power to curtail Fundamental Rights
 - Parliament has no right to give priority directive principle of the state policy over fundamental rights the principle.
 - The Principle of the basic features of the constitution has been laid down.
 - Parliament can not amend the preamble of the constitution.
7. Who was the President in June 1975 at the time of declaration of National emergency?
- Dr. Zakir Hussain
 - Morar Ji Desai
 - Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
 - N. Sanjeev Reddy
8. Match the List-I with List-II

List-I	List-II
(A) Declaration of emergency	(i) Jai Prakash Narayan
(B) Save Democracy	(ii) Charu Mazumdar
(C) CPI (M)	(iii) Morar ji Desai
(D) Janta Party	(iv) Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
(a) A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iii), D-(iv)	(b) A-(iv), B-(i), C-(ii), D-(iii)
(c) A-(iv), B-(iii), C-(ii), D-(i)	(d) A-(iv), B-(ii), C-(iii), D-(i)

In the questions (9-12) given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statement and choose the correct option

- Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation. Assertion (A)

- (c) **Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false**
- (d) **Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true**
9. **Assertion (A):** The year of 1975 is the period the when the ruling party had many differences with the judiciary
Reason (R): People close to the Prime minister started talking of the need for the Judiciary and the bureaucracy “committed” to the version of executive and legislature.
10. **Assertion (A):** There were many acts of dissent and resistance during the emergency.
Reason (R): Many political leaders, who were arrested, organised protests against the government within their imprisonment in the jail.
11. **Assertion (A):** The police and the administration misused their powers during the emergency.
Reason (R): These institutions turned into political instrument of ruling party. This problems vanished after Emergency.
12. **Assertion (A):** During Lok Sabha election 1977, major opposition parties came together and formed a new Party known as Janta Party.
Reason (R): It was evident that the going was tough for the congress.

Two Maker Questions

1. Describe in brief any two changes made in the constitution by 42nd Constitutional Amendment.
2. What is of emergency and why is this period known as the period of constitutional emergency?
3. When and why was Railway strike called for?
4. What is ‘Preventive Detention’?
5. What was the immediate cause for the declaration of National Emergency on 25 June 1975?

Four Marker Questions

1. During the decade of 1970, what was the conflicts between legislature and judiciary?
2. Examine the role of opposition after emergency.
3. What reasons were given by the Government to declare national emergency in the year 1975?
4. How did National Emergency strengthened India's democratic System.
5. Give main reasons behind imposition of internal emergency of 1975.

Paragraph Based Questions

1. **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:-**

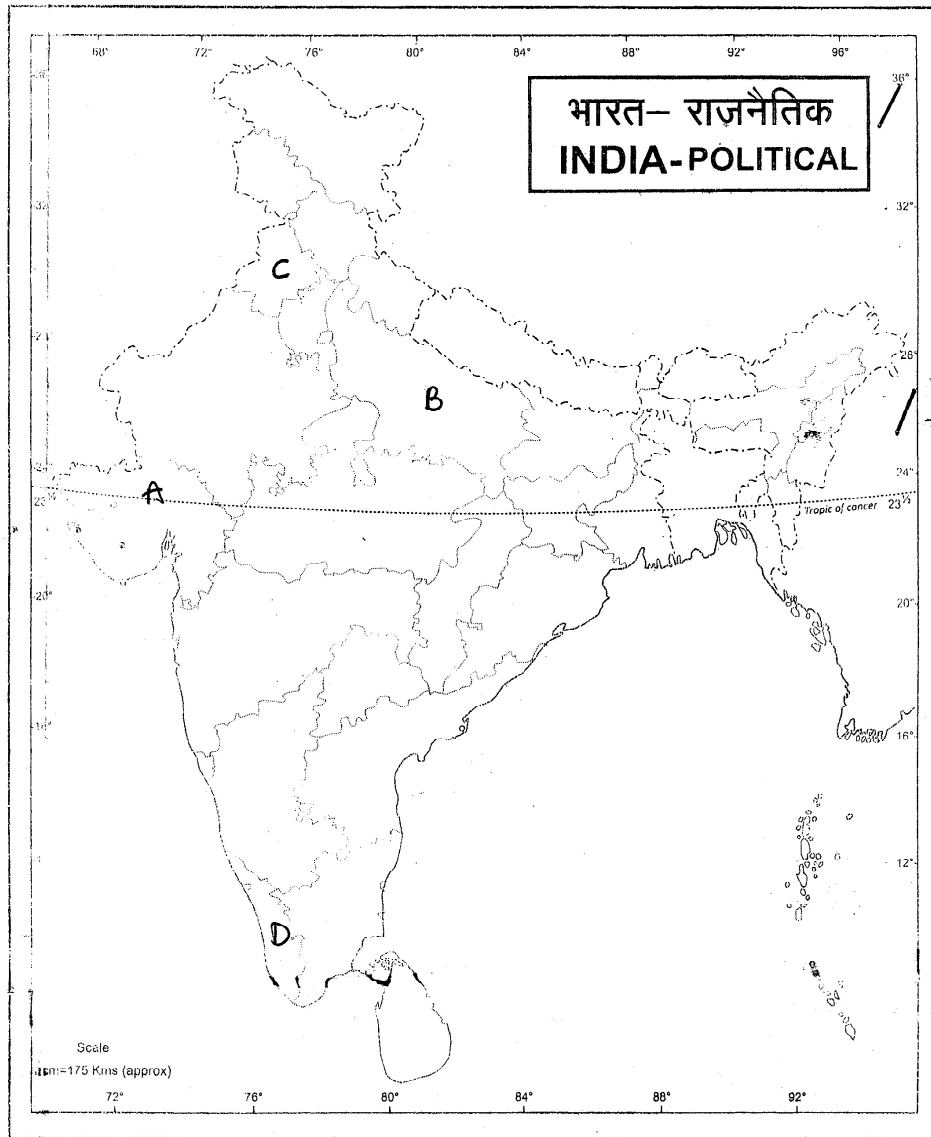
Once an emergency is proclaimed the federal distribution of powers remains practically suspended and all the powers are concentrated in the hands of the union government. Secondly, the government also gets the power to curtail or restrict all or any of the Fundamental Rights during the emergency. From the wording of the provisions of the Constitution, it is clear that an Emergency is seen as an extraordinary condition in which normal democratic politics cannot function. Therefore, special powers are granted to the government.

On the night of 25th June 1975, the Prime Minister recommended the imposition of Emergency to President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed. He issued the proclamation immediately. After midnight, the electricity to all the major newspaper offices was disconnected. In the early morning, large number of leaders and workers of the opposition parties were arrested. The cabinet was informed about it at a special meeting at 6 a.m. on 26 June, after all this had it taken place.

1. Under which Article was Emergency declared on 25 June 1975?
 - (a) Article 350
 - (b) Article 352
 - (c) Article 356
 - (d) Article 360
2. Who issued the Proclamation of Emergency?
 - (a) President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
 - (b) Prime Minister Indira Gandhi
 - (c) Jai Prakash Narayan
 - (d) Morarji Desai
3. Which of the following statement is true during the period of National Emergency?
 - (a) The federal structure of the sharing of powers becomes effective
 - (b) All the powers come in the hands of the Central Government
 - (c) Government can not ban Fundamental Rights if it is required
 - (d) Government can not suspend the fundamental rights under Article 20 and 21 even during the national emergency
4. On what basis was the National Emergency imposed?
 - (a) In the fear of constitutional disturbances
 - (b) In the possibility of external disturbances
 - (c) In the fear of internal disturbances
 - (d) To avoid war with Pakistan

Map based Question

1. In the given map of India four states have been marked as A, B, C and D. Identify the alphabet and concerned state and write in given table.



1. The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate baseline.
2. The interstate boundaries between Uttar Pradesh & Uttarakhand; Bihar & Jharkhand; Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh have not yet to be verified by the governments concerned.
3. The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the north-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971. It has yet to be verified.
4. The External Boundary and coast-line of India shown on this map agree with the master copy certified by the Survey of India, Dehra Dun.
5. The administrative Headquarters of Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab are Chandigarh.
6. The administrative headquarters of Telangana & Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

© Government of India copyright, 2020

Published by
Mool Chand & Co.
 2587, Nai Sarak, Delhi-110006
 Ph. : 23263616

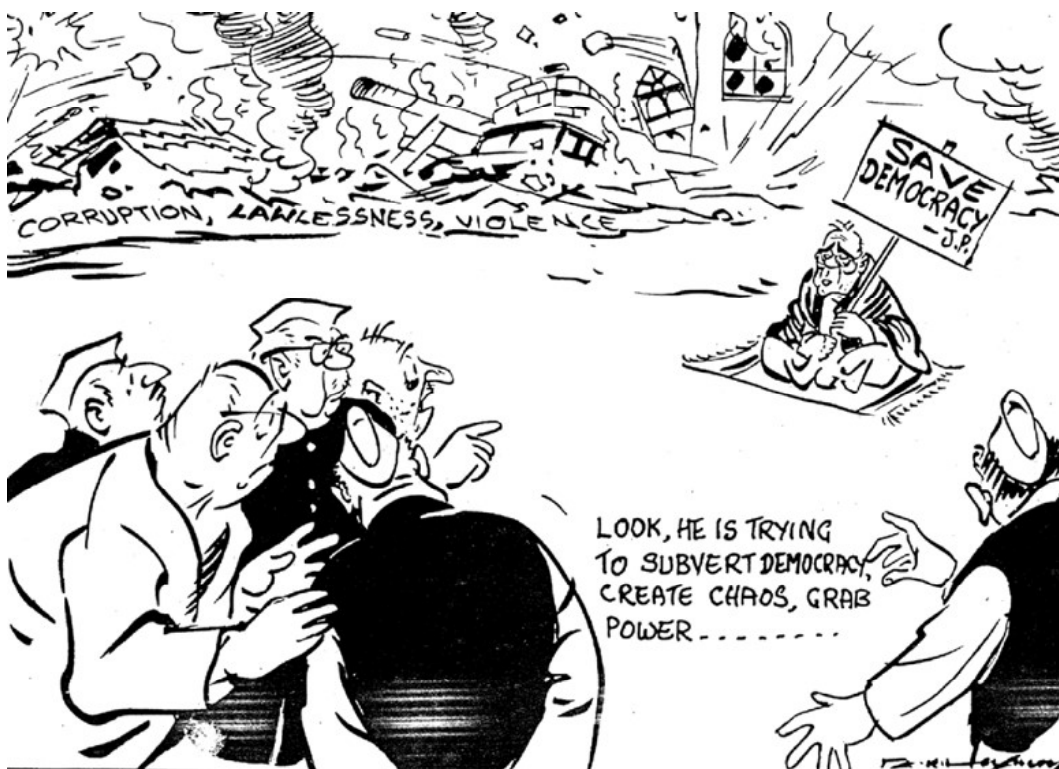
Price : 5.00 Rs

1. The state where students started a protest in January 1974.
2. Akali Dal formed government in this state in 1977.
3. Home state of Ch. Charan Singh.
4. This State witnessed CPI Govt for long time

S. No. of the information used	Concerned alphabet	Name of the state
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		

Cartoon picture based Questions

Study the cartoon given carefully and answer the following questions



- (i) Who is the person holding the “save democracy” board ? Write his name.
- (ii) J.P. Narayan was being projected as an alternative of whom?
- (iii) In the opinion of the leaders shown in this cartoon, what is the intention the person sitting?

Six Marker Questions

1. Describe how the emergency caused democratic crisis inside the nation.
2. Explain the main reasons for the Congress Party achieving a grand success in the 1971 Lok Sabha elections under the leadership of Indira Gandhi.
3. Describe any three lesson of Emergency.
4. Explain the circumstances responsible for mid term election of 1980.
5. Describe the consequence of National Emergency imposed in 1975.

Answer of One Marker Questions

1. (a) Jai prakash Narayan
2. (c) Mr. Raj Narain
3. (d) 42nd constitutional Amendment
4. (a) Internal Disturbances
5. (b) Sh. Morar ji Desai
6. (c) The principle of Basic features of the constitution has been laid down.
7. (c) Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
8. (b) A-(iv), B-(i), C-(ii), D-(iii)
9. (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
10. (c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false
11. (c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false
12. (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)

Answer of Two Marker Question

1. (i) The election for the post of Prime Minister, President and Vice President cannot be challenged in the court (ii) the tenure of Lok Sabha (Legislative Assembly) was increased from 5 to 6 years.
2. Conflicts of power between Parliament and Judiciary was the main cause of Emergency. Emergency is seen as an extra ordinary condition in which normal democratic policies cannot function special powers are granted to government
3. In May 1974, the Railway strike was called for the conditions of Bonus and Service.
4. The imprisonment of a person with the aim of preventing them from committing further offences or maintaining public order.
5. (i) Verdict given by Allahabad High Court in June 1975.
(ii) Call for a nationwide satyagrah by J.P Narayan at Ramlila ground

Answer of Four Marker Questions

1. The Supreme Court regarded many actions of the Government as against the constitution. This attitude of Supreme Court was considered against the principles of Democracy and the supremacy of the Parliament it was being considered that supreme court is stopping the government to implement welfare schemes.
2. (i) Opposition parties united to form "Janta Party".
(ii) Free and fair elections were held in 1977 and the congress led by Indira Gandhi was shown the face of defeat by the people.
(iii) The unwarranted constitutional amendments made during the emergency were replaced.
(iv) The opposition was free to criticize.
3. (i) The opposition party was not allowing the government to run according to its policies. They were trying to create instability in the country by repeatedly threatening "Dharna, demonstration and mass action nation wide".
(ii) All the energy had to be spent on the restoration of law and order. The conspirators were obstructing the governments progressive programme.

- (iii) The opposition parties were inciting army and police personal against the government, 50 emergency was declared.
4. (i) The people became more aware about their fundamental rights.
- (ii) Amendments in the constitution were made in 1978-
- (a) The words 'Internal disturbances' were removed from Article 352.
 - (b) The president can declare national emergency on the written advice cabinet.
5. The reasons to declare emergency in 1975 in India are following:
- (i) Movements led by the students of Gujrat & Bihar in 1974
 - (ii) Railway Strike Supreme Court gave stay order on the decision given by Allahabad High Court.
 - (iii) To declare null and void the election of 1971 in regarding of Smt. Indira Gandhi.
 - (iv) A Nationwide strike was called out by Jai Prakash Narayan

Answer of the Paragrah Based Questions

- (i) (b) Article 352
- (ii) (a) President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
- (iii) (b) All the powers came in the hands of the central government
- (iv) (c) In the fear of internal disturbances

Answer of Map Based Question

S.No. of the information used	Concerned Alphabet	Name of the state
(i)	A	Gujrat
(ii)	C	Punjab
(iii)	B	Uttar Pradesh
(iv)	D	Kerala

Answer of Cartoon Pic based Questions

- (i) Jai Prakash Narayan
- (ii) Smt Indira Gandhi
- (iii) To remove the union government led by Smt. Indira Gandhi

Answer of Six Marker Questions

1.
 - (i) Crippling of democratic institutions
 - (ii) Ambiguity in the provisions of Emergency.
 - (iii) Misuse of police and Administration.
 - (iv) Implementation of press censorship and preventive detention.
2. Slogan of poverty eradication (Garibi Hatao)
 - * Policies of Indira Gandhi
 - * Charismatic personality of Indira Gandhi.
 - * Weak opposition.
 - * Lack of stable government in states after election of 1967.
3.
 - (i) Democracy was strengthened
 - (ii) Many amendements in Constitution were done by 44th amendment 1978.
 - (iii) Rise of opposition and other parties.
 - (iv) Awareness among citizens increased
4.
 - (i) After the election of 1977, there was a stiff competition among three leaders for the post of prime minister
 - (ii) The “Janta party lacked direction, leadership and a common programme.
 - (iii) Janta party government could not bring about a fundamental change in policies from those pursued by the Congress.
 - (iv) The Janta party split and the government led by Morar Ji Desai lost its majority in less than 18 months.
5. **Consequences of Emergency**
 - (i) Suspension of Fundamental Rights
 - (ii) Imprisonment of the leaders of opposition party
 - (iii) Implementation of Press censorship
 - (iv) Ban on Strikes
 - (v) Misuse of Police and administration

Chapter-7

Regional Aspirations

India adopted a democratic approach to the question of diversity of language, religion, region, ethnic and geographical differences.

- Democracy allows the political expressions of regional aspirations.
- Democratic politics allows parties and groups to address the people on the basis of their regional identity, aspiration and specific regional problems.
- In the course of democratic politics, regional aspirations get strengthened. Rise of regional parties strengthens democracy.
- At the same time, democratic politics also means that regional issues and problems will receive adequate attention and accommodation in the policy making process. Such an arrangement may sometimes lead to tensions and problems.
- Sometimes, the concern for national unity may overshadow the regional needs and aspirations. Therefore, political conflicts over issues of power of the regions, their rights and their separate existence are common to nations that want to respect diversity while trying to forge and retain unity.

Areas of tension (Post Independence)

Post independence our nation had to cope with many difficult issues like partition, displacement, influx of refugees, integration of Princely States, reorganisation of states, mass agitations in many parts for the formation of linguistic States etc.

Rise of Regional parties

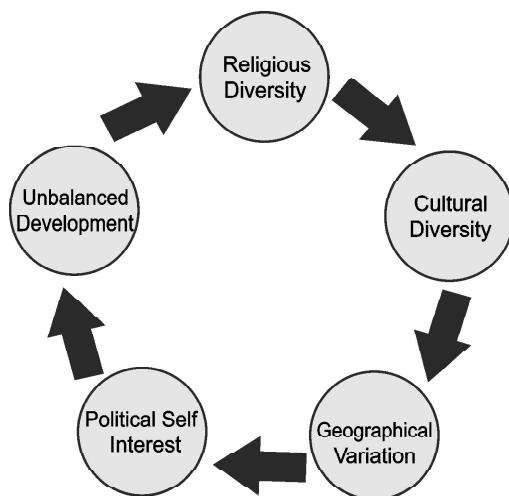
Regional aspirations can be understood as, specific demands made by people of a particular region on the basis of their specific language, religion, culture, geographical features.

Cultural diversity in the countries of Europe is considered a threat to the nation, but to

meet the challenge of diversity in India, the internal boundaries of the country have been demarcated and all groups of individuals have the right to maintain their culture.

In India, the 1980s has seen as the decade of demand for autonomy. However many times because of narrow interests, foreign encouragement and outside interference, it becomes a serious challenge to national unity and integrity

MAIN REASONS FOR THE REGIONALISM :



Dravidian Movement	Punjab Crisis	Mizoram
Jammu Kashmir	DEMAND FOR AUTONOMY	Nagaland
North East	Sikkim	Goa

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Jammu and Kashir comprises 3 social and political regions :

- Jammu
- Kashmir
- Ladakh

The heart of the Kashmir region is the Kashmir valley. The Kashmir issue is not just a dispute between India and Pakistan. This issue has external and internal dimensions. It involves the issue of Kashmiriyat known as Kashmiri and the aspiration of the people of Jammu and Kashmir for political autonomy.

A part of Kashmir is still under Pakistan and Pakistan has illegally transferred a part of Kashmir to China.

Before 1947 Jammu and Kashmir was a princely state. Its Hindu ruler Hari Singh did not want to merge with India and tried to quit negotiation with India and Pakistan to have an independent directions for his state. The Pakistani leaders thought the Kashmir region belonged to Pakistan since majority population of the state was Muslim. But this is not how the people themselves thought so they thought of themselves as Kashmiri first. The popular movement in the state was led by Sheikh Abdullah of the National Conference. He wanted to get rid of the Maharaja but was against joining Pakistan. In October 1947 Pakistan, sent tribal infiltrators from its side to capture Kashmir. This forced the Maharaja to ask for Indian military's help. India extended the military support and drove back the infiltrators from Kashmir valley but only after the Maharaja had signed an Instrument of Accession with the Government of India. It was also agreed that once the situation normalised the views of people of Jammu Kashmir will be ascertained about their future.

Due to the militant behavior of Pakistan and the separatists of Kashmir, this area remains turbulent. These are three prevailing views on Kashmir -

- Kashmir should be made a separate nation.
- Kashmir should be merged with Pakistan.
- Kashmir should remain part of India but should be given more autonomy.

Since its integration with the Union of India, Kashmir has remained one of the burning issues in post-independence India. The problem became more complicated when it was accorded a special status in the Constitution through Article 370 and Article 35A-the former giving it special powers like having its separate Constitution/ Constituent Assembly/Flag, new nomenclature for Chief Minister as Prime Minister and Governor as Sadr-e-Riyasat, and the non-enforcement of most of the Union laws in the state while the later imparting it special citizenship rights prohibiting the non-Kashmiris from buying property in the state.

It was against the special status of the state of Jammu and Kashmir that there was a clarion call for abrogation of Articles 370 and 35A. Others equated Article 370 and 35A as 'constitutionally recognized separatism'.

It was against this backdrop that current NDA Government presented the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Bill in Rajya Sabha on 5 August 2019 for the abolition of Section 370 and 35A from Kashmir, which was passed by a majority. The bill was passed by the Lok Sabha on 6 August 2019. After the President's assent on 9 August 2019, Sections 370 and 35A were repealed and Jammu and Kashmir got divided into two Union Territories of Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir.

Some areas of regional aspirations in India

• Punjab Crisis :

Political context

- After the formation of the state of Punjab in 1966 the Akalis came to power in 1967 and then in 1977. The Akali Dal, which was formed in 1920 as the political wing of the Sikhs, had led the movement for the formation of a 'Punjabi suba'. On both occasions it was a coalition government.
- It was in this context that during the 1970s a section of Akalis began to demand political autonomy for the region. This was reflected in a resolution passed at their conference at Anandpur Sahib in 1973. The Anandpur Sahib Resolution asserted regional autonomy and wanted to redefine centre-state relationships in the country.
- The Resolution was a plea for strengthening federalism, but it could also be interpreted as a plea for a separate Sikh nation.
- The leadership of the movement passed from the moderate Akalis to the extremist elements and took the form of armed insurgency.
- In June 1984, the Government of India carried out 'Operation Blue Star', code name for army action in the Golden Temple. In this operation, the government successfully flushed out the armed militants.
- In 1984, the new Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi initiated a dialogue with moderate Akali leaders. In July 1985, he reached an agreement with Harchand

Singh Longowal, the then President of the Akali Dal. This agreement, known as the Rajiv Gandhi - Longowal Accord or the Punjab Accord, was a step towards bringing normalcy to Punjab. It was agreed that Chandigarh would be transferred to Punjab, a separate commission would be appointed to resolve the border dispute between Punjab and Haryana, and a tribunal would be set up to decide the sharing of Ravi-Beas river water among Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan.

THE NORTH EAST

This region consists of seven States also referred to as the seven sisters. The region has only 4% of the country's population but about twice as much share of its area a small corridor of about 22 kilometres that connects the region to the rest of the country. Otherwise the region shares boundaries with China, Myanmar and Bangladesh and serves as India's gateway to South East Asia.

The vast international border and weak communication between the north-east and the rest of India have added to the delicate nature of politics there.

Three issues dominate the politics of North East: -

- (1) Demands for autonomy
- (2) Movements for secession and
- (3) Opposition to outsiders : namely illegal immigrants

MOVEMENTS FOR AUTONOMY:

At the time of independence, the whole area except Manipur and Tripura was called Assam, in which many linguistic tribal groups lived, these communities demanded separate states to preserve their uniqueness and cultural identity.

SECESSIONIST MOVEMENTS:

MIZORAM:

This separatist movement emerged after the Assam government failed to manage the famine that came in the Hill region of Assam in 1959.

In 1966, the Mizo National Front(MNF) led an armed campaign under the leadership of Laldenga in 1986.

Peace Agreement between Rajiv Gandhi and Laldenga was signed and Mizoram became a full state

NAGALAND:

- A Section of Nagas declared independence from India way back in 1951.
- Phizo turned down many offers of negotiated settlement.
- The NAGA NATIONAL COUNCIL (NNC) launched an armed struggle for sovereignty of Nagas.
- After a period of violent insurgency, a section of Nagaland signed an agreement with the Government of India but this was not acceptable to other rebels.
- The problem in Nagaland still awaits a final resolution.

MOVEMENTS AGAINST OUTSIDERS

- The large scale migration into the North East gave rise to a special kind of problem that pitted the local communities against people who were seen as outsiders or migrants.
- This issue has taken political and sometimes violent form in many states of the northeast. The Assam movement from 1979 to 1985 is the best example of such movement against outsiders.
- In 1979 the all Assam student union AASU student group, not affiliated to any party led an anti foreigner movement.
- The movement was against illegal migrations against domination of Bengalis and other outsiders and against faulty voters registers that included the names of lakhs of immigrants.
- The movement demanded that all outsiders who had entered the state after 1951 should be sent back.
- Eventually after 6 years of turmoil the Rajiv Gandhi led government entered into negotiations with the AASU leaders leading to the signing of an Accord in 1985 (Assam) but it did not solve the problem of immigration.
- The issue of the outsiders continues to be a live issue in the politics of Assam and many other places in the North East

DRAVIDIAN MOVEMENT

- This was one of the first regional movements in Indian politics.
- Some sections of this movement had ambitions of creating Dravid nation but the movement did not take to arms.
- It used democratic means like public debates and the electoral platform to achieve its ends.
- The Dravidian movement led to the formation of Dravid Kazhagam (DK) Under the leadership of Tamil social reformer E.V Ramaswami Periyar
- The organisation strongly opposed the brahmins dominance and affirmed regional Pride against the political, economic and cultural domination of the North. Initially the Dravidian movement spoke in terms of the whole of South India however lack of support from other states limited the movement to Tamil Nadu.
- The DK split and the political legacy of the movement was transferred to DMK (Dravida Munnetra kazhagam).
- Later the DMK split into two parties the DMK and the all India Anna DMK (AIDMK) That claimed Dravidian legacy.
- Both these parties have dominated politics in Tamil Nadu for the last four decades.

SIKKIM MERGER:

- At the time of independence Sikkim was a Protectorate state of India. It meant that while it was not a part of India it was not fully sovereign country also.
- Sikkim's defence and foreign relations were looked after by India while the power of internal administration was with the Chogyal, (Sikkim's Monarch.)
- Chogyal monarchy was unable to deal with the democratic aspirations of the people.
- An overwhelming majority of Sikkim population was Nepali but the Chogyal was seen as perpetuating the rule of a small Elite from the minority lepcha-bhutia community.

- The anti chogyal leaders of both the communities sought and got support from the Government of India.
- The Sikkim Assembly sought the status of associate state and then in April 1975 passed a resolution asking for full integration with India this was followed by a hurriedly organised referendum that put a stamp of popular approval on the assembly request.
- The Indian parliament accepted this request immediately and Sikkim became the 22nd state of the Indian union.
- **Goa:-** Although the British Empire in India came to an end in 1947 Portugal refused to withdraw from the territories of Goa, Diu and Daman which were under its colonial rule since the 16th century. After India's independence the Indian government tried very patiently to persuade the Portuguese government to withdraw. There was also a strong popular movement within Goa for freedom they were strengthened by socialist satyagrahis from Maharashtra. Finally in December 1961 the Government of India sent the army which liberated these territories after two days of action Goa, Diu and Daman became union territory.
- In January 1967 the central government held a special opinion poll in Goa asking people to decide if they wanted to be part of Maharashtra or remain separate. A referendum like procedure was used to ascertain peoples wishes on this issue. The majority voted in favour of remaining outside of Maharashtra.
- Thus Goa continued as a union territory. Finally in 1987 Goa became a state of the Indian union.

LESSONS LEARNT FROM REGIONAL ASPIRATIONS THAT HAVE EMERGED SINCE INDEPENDENCE:

- Regional aspirations are an integral part of democratic politics.
- Instead of suppressing regional aspirations, it is better to adopt democratic dialogue.
- Understanding the importance of power sharing: It is not sufficient to have a formal democratic structure. Groups and parties from the region need to be given share in power at the state level.

- Controlling regional imbalances: Regional imbalance in economic development contributes to the feeling of regional discrimination finally these cases make us appreciate the farsightedness of the makers of our constitution in dealing with questions of diversity.
- The federal system adapted by India is a flexible arrangement. Politics in India has succeeded in accepting regionalism as part and parcel of democratic politics.

One mark Questions

1. Choose the leaders that signed the Punjab Accord:
 - (a) Rajiv Gandhi - Praful Mahanta
 - (b) Rajiv Gandhi - Sant Longawal
 - (c) Rajiv Gandhi - Master Tara Singh
 - (d) Rajiv Gandhi - Laldenga
2. Arrange the following in chronological order:
 - (i) Anandpur Sahib Resolution
 - (ii) Formation of Akali Dal
 - (iii) Drought in Mizo hills area
 - (iv) Merger of Sikkim in India
 - (a) i, ii, ii, iv
 - (b) iv, iii, ii, i
 - (c) ii, iii, i, iv
 - (d) i, iv, iii, ii
3. Which of the following is the correct lesson from separatist movements?
 - (a) Regional aspirations are integral part of democratic politics
 - (b) Regional aspirations are limited to India
 - (c) Regional aspirations are always violent
 - (d) Regional aspirations are limited to one state

4. Laldenga has been the Chief Minister this state:
 - (a) Mizoram
 - (b) Assam
 - (c) Nagaland
 - (d) Manipur
5. Article 370 associated to which state?
 - (a) Punjab
 - (b) Goa
 - (c) Jammu & Kashmir
 - (d) Tripura
6. Which states are suffered from Separatist movements:-
 - (a) Mizoram Nagaland
 - (b) Mizoram-Manipur
 - (c) Manipur - Tripura
 - (d) Assam - Mizoram
7. M.N.F is associated with which state?
 - (a) Nagaland
 - (b) Mizoram
 - (c) Manipur
 - (d) Meghalaya
8. After 1947 Goa was under which rule?
 - (a) Dutch
 - (b) Britain
 - (c) Portuguese
 - (d) French

9. Who was the ruler of J & K at the time of independence
- (a) Raja Hari chand (b) Raja Hali Pal
(c) Raja Hari Ram (d) Raja Hari Lal
10. 'Akali Dal' Party belongs to which state?
- (a) Haryana (b) Himachal Pradesh
(c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Punjab

Two Marker Questions

1. When was Punjab Agreement Accord do signed and between whom?
2. Name the four countries with which the North East share its boundaries?
3. Majority of people of which religion are there in Kashmir and Ladakh?
4. Assam Gan Parishad was formed by combining which parties?
5. Which two states were formed out of erstwhile Punjab & in which year?
6. Why is the North East region considered to be a region of conflict?
7. Bodo, Karbi and Dimsa tribes are associated with which state?
8. What is AASU and what was its main demand?

Passage based Question

Eventually after six years of turmoil the Rajiv Gandhi led government entered into negotiations with the AASU leaders leading to the signing of an accord in 1985. According to this agreement those foreigners who migrated into Assam during and after Bangladesh war and since, were to be identified and deported.

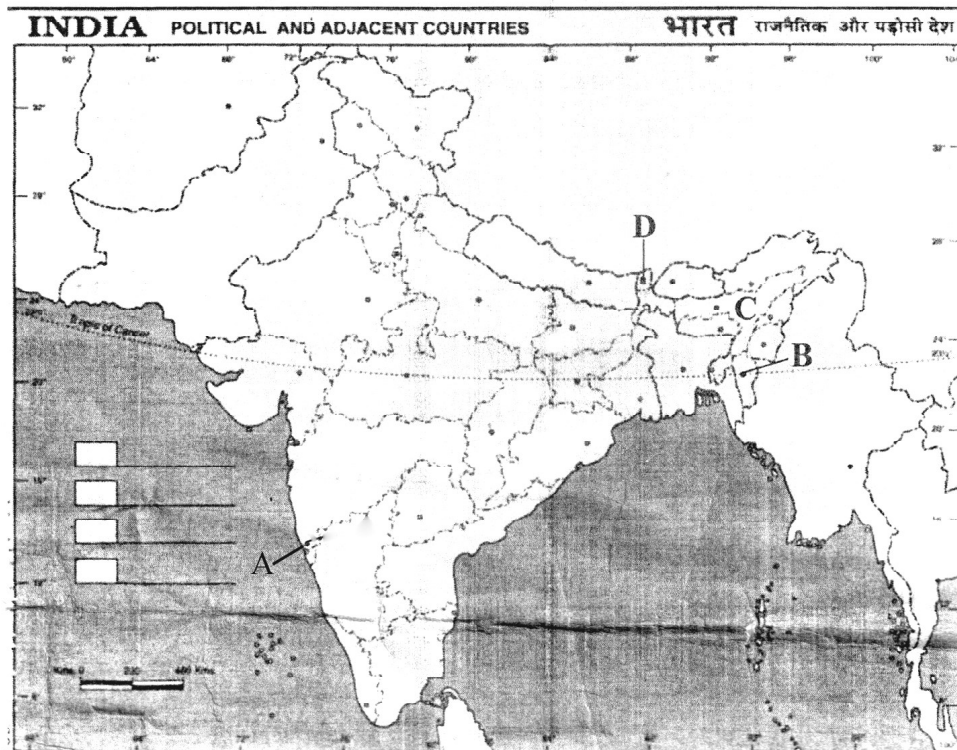
1. Expand AASU:

(a) All Assam Students Union
(b) All Asian Students Union
(c) All Anti Students Union
(d) All Arunachal Students Union
2. Which state does AASU belongs to?

(a) Tripura (b) Arunachal Pradesh
(c) Assam (d) Manipur

3. In which year did Rajiv Gandhi enter into negotiations with the AASU leaders?
- (a) 1985 (b) 1982
(c) 1989 (d) 1990
4. AASU leaders negotiated with which Indian prime minister?
- (a) Indira Gandhi (b) Rajiv Gandhi
(c) Nehru (d) Morarji Desai

Map Based Questions (4 Marks)



1. In the given political outline Map of India four states have been marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify these states on the basis of information given below and write their correct names with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets given in the Map as per the format:

S.No. of the Concerned information used	Name of the Alphabet	State

- (i) In the year 1985, signed an agreement with the then P.M. Rajiv Gandhi and Praful Kumar Mahanta became the Chief minister of the state.
- (ii) The State in which from 1979 to 1989 movement against outsiders was undertaken.
- (iii) The state that became the 22nd state of India.
- (iv) The state that was freed from Portuguese occupation and become the part of the Indian Union.

Four Marker Questions

1. What is the difference between Regionalism and Separatism?
2. Mention the main features of Punjab Accord
3. Suggest measures to control regional dissatisfaction in India.
4. Why did the dravidian agitation remain limited to Tamil Nadu.
5. Describe the advantages of the democratic approach to the question of diversity in uniting a big country like India.

Six Marker Questions

1. Since independence, the politics of Jammu and Kashmir has always been controversial and conflicted. Do you agree with the statement? Explain the reason.
2. Describe the reasons why it is necessary to control regionalism for the success of Indian democracy..
3. The Assam movement was a mixed expression of cultural self-respect and economic backwardness. Express your opinion on the statement.

4. “Accepting regional demands and forming new states on the basis of languages is a step towards democracy”

To justify this statement, give three appropriate reasons.

Answer of One Marker Questions

1. (b) Rajiv Gandhi - Sant Longowal
2. (c) ii, iii, i, iv
3. (a) Regional aspirations are integral part of democratic politics
4. (a) Mizoram
5. (c) Jammu and Kashmir
6. (a) Mizoram - Nagaland
7. (b) Mizoram
8. (c) Portuguese
9. (a) Harichand
10. (d) Punjab

Answer of Two Marker Question

1. July 1985: Akali chief Harchand Singh Longowal and Rajiv Gandhi
2. China, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Bhutan
3. Islam in Kashmir and Buddhism in Ladakh
4. Assam Gan Parishad and All Assam Students Union
5. 1966: Haryana and Himachal Pradesh
6. Complex social structure, economically backward, distance from mainland.
7. Assam
8. AASU was a student’s union. Its main demand was the eviction of people who had settled in Assam after 1951.

Answer of passage based Question:

1. (a) All Assam Students Union
2. (c) Assam

3. (a) 1985
4. (b) Rajiv Gandhi

Answer of Map based Question

B—Mizoram

C—Assam

D—Sikkim

A—Goa

Answer of four Marker Questions

1. (a) Regionalism is to raise political, economic and developmental demands on regional basis.
(b) Separatism: The feeling of a region being separated from the country or raising its demand for secession.
2. (a) Punjab Accord Commission will be appointed to resolve border dispute,
(b) Tribunal will be constituted for sharing of water of Ravi Beas between Punjab, Haryana Rajasthan.
(c) Extremism affected people will be compensated and the withdrawal of armed forced special power Act from Punjab
3. (a) Balanced development of all regions:
(b) Solution to the problem of linguism:
(c) National interests ignored; Give Priority to national interest in place of regional interest.
4. The movement failed to find support among other states. It was limited to Tamil speaking people.
5. (a) Democracy allows the free expression of regional aspirations.
(b) It allows parties and groups to address the people on the basis of their regional identities.
(c) It strengthens the regional aspirations
(d) Regional problems and issues receive adequate attention

Answer of Six Marker Questions

1. Controversial politics of Jammu Kashmir.

- Three socio-eco areas of Kashmir.
- Kashmir invaded by Pakistani army as Kabalio (tribal) people.
- Article 370 gave Special Status to Kashmir.
- Matter of POK and of Aksai Chin.
- Seeking Separation of Economic Autonomy.
- The approach of separatists.
- Pakistan promoting terrorism.

2. For successful democracy:

- Constraints in the balanced development of the country.
- Leads to Bitter Relations between the Central and State Governments.
- Cracks in the mutual relations of states.
- Promotes violent movements.
- Hinders economic progress leads to divisive politics.

3. Assam movement:

- Geographical separation from the mainland of the country and cultural identity was realized,
- Economic backwardness,
- Increasing number of outsiders & illegal immigrants ,
- Rise of unemployment,
- Decrease of business and business opportunities for the locals.

- ### **4.**
- Liguistic reorganization helped ensure that people who spoke the same language lived in same state.
 - It has strengthened the cause of India unity and accomodated diverse culture in democracy.
 - It has helped strengthen diversity and has made administration easier.
 - Indian federalism and democratic set up have received a boost.

Chapter-8

Recent Developments in Indian Politics

Context of 1990

When the decade of the eighties came to a close, the country witnessed five developments that were to make a long lasting impact on our politics.

- (1) Defeat the Congress Party in the elections held in 1989:-

Congress won 415 seats in the Lok Sabha in 1984 and only 197 in 1989. The elections of 1989 marked the end of what political scientists have called the 'Congress system'.

The Congress improved its performance and came back to power soon after the midterm elections held in 1991.

- (2) The Rise of the Mandal issue in national politics. The National Front government in 1990 implemented the recommendations of The Mandal Commission' that the jobs in the Central government should be reserved for the other backward classes.
- (3) Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi in May 1991 led to a change in leadership of the Congress party.
- (4) The economic policy followed by the various governments was a radically different turn. This is known as the initiation of the structural adjustment program of the new economic reforms.
- (5) The era of coalition government started and it increased the role of regional parties in the formation of government at the centre

Era of coalitions:-

- Elections in 1989 led to the defeat of the Congress party but did not result in a majority for any other party.
- The National Front received support from two opposite political groups (BJP and the Left Front) formed a coalition government, but BJP and the Left Front did not join in this government.
- After 1989 the Regional parties played a crucial role in forming ruling alliances.
- In 1996 the United Front government come to power.
- The United front of 1996 was similar to the National Front of 1989.
- The United Front government was supported by Congress and Left Front as both the Congress and the Left wanted to keep the BJP out of power in 1996.
- In the 1996 election, the BJP emerged as the largest party and was invited to form the government, but the BJP government could not secure a majority in the Lok Sabha.
- BJP finally came to power by leading a coalition government(NDA-I) from May 1998 to June 1999 and was re-elected in October 1999. (NDA-II)
- Atal Bihari Vajpayee was the prime minister during both the NDA(National Democratic Alliance) government and his government (NDA-II) formed in 1999 completed its full term.
- The first coalition government that successfully completed the five year tenure was the NDA government, headed by the BJP leader Atal Bihari Vajpayee.
- Another coalition, the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) ruled for two terms successfully, headed by the Congress leader Manmohan Singh. (2004-2009 and 2009-2014)



- **Political Rise of Other Backward Classes and Mandal Commission.**
- One long term development of this period was, the rise of other backward classes as a political force. OBC's are communities other than SC and ST who suffered from educational and social backwardness. These are also referred as “backward caste”.
- In 1978, the Central government (Janata Dal) appointed a Commission to investigate and recommend ways to improve the conditions of the backward classes. This was the second time since independence that the government had appointed such a Commission. Therefore, this Commission was officially known as the Second Backward Classes Commission, popularly known as the Mandal Commission, after the name of its chairperson, Bideshwari Prasad Mandal.
- The Mandal Commission was set up to investigate the extent of educational and social backwardness among various sections of Indian society and recommend ways of identifying these backward classes.
- Its recommendations are:-
- To reserve 27% of seats in educational institutions and government jobs for these groups.
- The Mandal Commission also made other recommendations, like land reforms, and to improve the conditions of the OBC
- In August 1990, the National Front government decided to implement one of the recommendations of Mandal Commission pertaining to reservation for OBCs in jobs in the Central government and its undertakings.
- This decision sparked agitation and violent protests in many cities of north India. The decision was also challenged in the court and came to be known as the Indira Sawhney case in November 1992.
- There are some differences among political parties about the manner of implementation of this decision, but now the policy of reservation for OBC is being supported by of all major political parties of the country.

Communalism, Secularism and Democracy

- The other long-term development during this period was as the rise of politics based on religious identity. It started to a debate about secularism and democracy.
 - In 1980 Bhartiya Janta Party was formed from Jan-Sangh.
 - It embraced Gandhian socialism as its ideology, but it did not get much success in the elections held in 1980 and 1984.
 - After 1986 following two events became centre of the focus of the party (i) Shahbano case (ii) Ayodhya Matter
- (i) Shahbano Case- 62 years old divorce lady filed a writ against her husband for her livelihood. Supreme Court gave decision in favour of Shahbano.
- (ii) Ayodhya Matter.- Ayodhya matter was deep rooted in the social cultural and political history of the country in the form of second most important event. Different Stakeholder had different views regarding this. This matter was related to the ownership of the birth place of Shri Ram and this is considered as one the holiest religious places.

Loksabha Election 2004

In the election of 2004, congress party itself made a big alliance government, known as 'United Progressive Alliance'. This is the first time, when Congress Party could increase it's number of seats in Loksabha since 1991.

The decade of nineties is known as four major groups of political parties:

- (i) Congress and it's allies
- (ii) BJP and it's allies
- (iii) The Left Fronts
- (iv) Other parties

General elections for 17th Lok Sabha were held in 2019, in which BJP emerged as the largest party with 303 seats in Lok Sabha whereas congress party won only 52 seats in Lok Sabha. This government of NDA-IV is also known as Surplus Majority Government.

Emergence of New Consensus:

- The period after 1989 is seen sometimes as the period of decline of Congress and the rise of BJP.
- The political competition during the nineties is divided between the coalition led by the BJP and the coalition led by the Congress Party.

Growing Consensus

In the midst of severe competition and many conflicts, a consensus appears to have emerged among most parties consisting of four elements:

1. Agreement of new economic policy.
2. Acceptance of the political and social claims of the backward castes.
3. Acceptance of the role of state level parties in governance of the country.
4. Emphasis on pragmatic considerations rather than ideological and political alliances without Ideological agreement.

Thus even as political parties act within the sphere of this consensus popular movements and organisations are simultaneously identifying new forms visions and pathways of development. Issues like poverty, minimum wages, livelihood and social security are being put on the political agenda by peoples movement reminding the state of its responsibility.

It has become necessary for the political parties to accommodate and aggregate variety of interests.

One Marker Questions

1. Which article is related to Uniform Civil Code?
 - (a) Article 40
 - (b) Article 42
 - (c) Article 44
 - (d) Article 51

2. The phase of coalition government at national level started in
 - (a) 1977
 - (b) 1984
 - (c) 1989
 - (d) 1991

3. How many seats were won by congress party in Lok Sabha in the general election of 1984?
 - (a) 415
 - (b) 315
 - (c) 515
 - (d) 350

4. Founder of Bahujan Samajwadi Party (BSP)-
 - (a) Mayawati
 - (b) Kashiram
 - (c) Mulayam Singh
 - (d) Chandrashkar
5. The reasons responsible for the coalition government at National level-
 - (a) The strong position of congress party in the center
 - (b) No political party got majority
 - (c) Issue of reservation of OBC
 - (d) Increasing influence of BJP
6. Chairperson of the second OBC formed in 1978 _____
 - (a) Karpuri Thakur
 - (b) Baba Saheb Ambedkar
 - (c) Kashi Ram
 - (d) B.P. Mandal
7. Which party government implemented the recommendatins of Mandal Commission?
 - (a) National Front
 - (b) United Front
 - (c) UPA
 - (d) Samajwadi party
8. Who was the Prime minsiter, when “New Economic Policy” was implemented—
 - (a) Dr. Manmohan singh
 - (b) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
 - (c) P.V. Narsimha Rao
 - (d) V.P. Singh

9. Expand NDA
- (a) National Democratic Alliance
 - (b) National Development Alliance
 - (c) New Development Alliance
 - (d) New Development Agreement
10. Name the Alliance, which ruled for two terms successfully from 2004-2009 and 2009-2014.
- (a) NDA
 - (b) UPA
 - (c) National Front
 - (d) United Front
11. Name the Prime-Minister, when second Nuclear Test was conducted in 1998.
- (a) Dr. Man Mohan Singh
 - (b) Sh. V.P. Singh
 - (c) H.D. Devegowda
 - (d) Sh. A.B. Vajpayee
12. Which of the following is correct:
- (a) Chandra Shekhar-UPA-I
 - (b) I.K. Gujral-NDA-I
 - (c) Atal Bihari Vajpayee - NDA-II
 - (d) Dr. Manmohan Singh: National Front

The questions No. 13 to 15, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the options and choose the correct one

- (a) **Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (R)**
- (b) **Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is not correct explanation of Assertion (A)**

(c) Assertion (A) is correct but (R) Reason is false

(d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is correct

13. **Assertion (A) :** In 1991, the new economic policy radically changed the direction that the Indian economy had pursued since Independence.

Reason (R) : Various governments that came into power after it continued to follow it.

14. **Assertion (A):** In 1989, the National Front formed a coalition government with the support of BJP and the Left Front.

Reason (R) : BJP and Left Front both parties joined in this government.

15. **Assertion (A) :** The central government appointed a commission in 1978 to look into and recommend ways to improve the conditions of the backward classes.

Reason (R) : This was the second time since Independence that the government had appointed such a commission.

Two Marker Questions

1. What is coalition government?
2. What was the major party in National Front?
What was it's main issue during election?
3. What are the reasons responsible for the emergence of coalition government?
4. Write down the full form of BAMCEF and it's establishment year.
5. The current Bill on Triple Talaq is another step towards equality. Do you agree?

Four Marker Questions

1. Explain any four issues related to the development of social welfare and participation of the people in Indian Politics.
2. Describe the emergence of BJP as a significant force in the Indian politics.
3. State any four effects of the 1989 Lok Sabha elections on the politics of India.
4. Describe in brief the coalition govts formed by UPA-I and NDA -I.

PARAGRAPH BASED QUESTIONS

The elections 1989 marked the beginning of a long period of coalition politics in India. After which the coalition governments were formed at the center. All of them were minority governments based on other parties, which did not join these governments. In this new era a government could be formed only with the support or partnership of regional parties. In May 2014, BJP got absolute majority but under the leadership of Sh. Narendra Modi, an NDA alliance government was formed.

- (i) The era of coalition government at the center started in—
 - (a) 1979
 - (b) 1989
 - (c) 1999
 - (d) 2014
- (ii) Who was the Prime Minister of National Front in 1989?
 - (a) Sh. V. P. Singh
 - (b) Sh. H.D. Dev gowda
 - (c) Sh. Man Mohan singh
 - (d) Sh. Rajiv Gandhi
- (iii) Sh. Indra Kumar Gujral belonged to which coalition government?
 - (a) National Front
 - (b) United front
 - (c) UPA
 - (d) NDA
- (iv) Which is related to coalition government?
 - (a) Single party majority
 - (b) Rise of Regional Parties
 - (c) Stable government
 - (d) Emergency of NDA

Cartoon picture based Questions

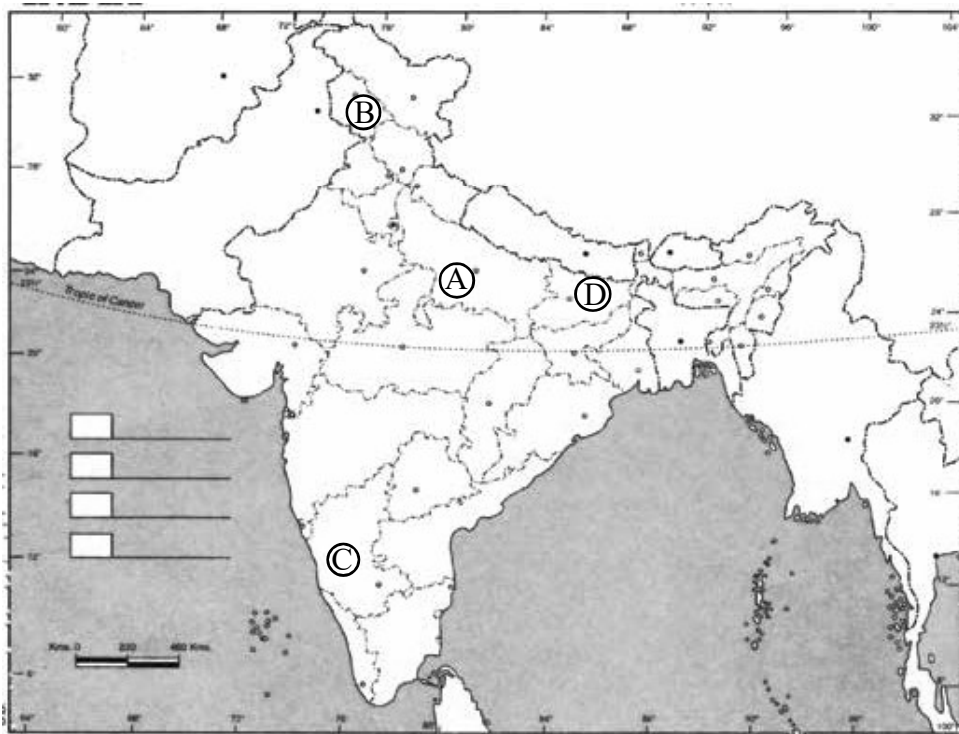
Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:



- (i) Name the leader, who is shown inside the parliament.
- (ii) Lal Krishan Advani and Jyoti Basu belonged to which political party?
- (iii) This cartoon represents which type of government? Write down its one merit and one demerit also.

Map based Questions

1. A, B, C and D state are shown in given India's Political Map based on given information. Identify the state as per serial number and related alphabet.



1. State from which Ex-Prime Minister Sh. V.P. Singh got elected.
2. State related to Ex-Prime Minister's who served June 1996 to April 1997.
3. State related to the Chairman of Mandal Commission.
4. State where National Conference ruled from 1957 to 1967.

Six Marker Questions

1. Describe the changes in Indian Politics after 1989.
2. What are the merits and demerits of coalition government. Explain any three.
3. Describe any three elements of consensus that have emerged among most political parties in India.

Answer of One Marker Questions

1. (c) Article 44
2. (c) 1989
3. (c) 415
4. (b) Kanshi Ram
5. (b) No Political party got majority
6. (d) B.P. Mandal
7. (c) National Front
8. (c) P.V. Narsimha Rao
9. (a) National Democratic Alliance
10. (b) UPA
11. (d) Sh. A.B. Vajpayee
12. (c) Atal Bihari Vajpayee - NDA-II
13. (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation. Assertion (A)
14. (c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
15. (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

Answer of Two Marker Questions

1. A Coalition government means that some political parties contest elections together by compromise or after concluding the results of the elections together on common minimum program, to form a government.
2. The Janata Dal was a major constituent party of the National Front government and contested elections on the issue of corruption and Bofors.
3. (i) Weakening of National Parties example: Congress Party
(ii) Rise of regional parties
4. Backward and Minority Communities Employee Federation, established in 1978 by Kanshi Ram

5. The constitution of India guarantees Right to Equality to all. The abolition of Triple Talaq is a step of providing “Right to Equality” to muslim women.

Answer of Four Marker Questions

1. Four issues related to the development of social welfare and participation of the people in Indian Politics:-
- Right to Information.
 - Policy of reservation
 - Providing food security to all Health and sanitation (Swachh Bharat Abhiyan)
 - Women Empowerment
 - Participation of workers in management
 - Right to education (any four)
2. (i) In 1980, Jana Sangh formed Bharatiya Janata Party(BJP). Bharatiya Janata Party adopted ‘Gandhian Socialism’ as their ideology .It did not get much success in the elections held in 1980 and 1984.
- (ii) In 1986, BJP criticised the Congress government on unnecessary appeasement of the minority community.
- (iii) BJP also made Ram Mandir as its major electoral issue. BJP emerged a significant force after 1989. The BJP continued to consolidate its position in the elections of 1991 and 1996.
- (iv) It emerged as the largest party in the 1996 elections.
- (v) It came to power by leading a coalition government (NDA) from May 1998 to June 1999 and was re-elected in October 1999 and completed its full term under the leadership of Atal Bihari Vajpayee.
- (vi) BJP got an absolute majority in the Lok Sabha elections held in May 2014 in the leadership of Narendra Modi. Again, In the 2019 Lok Sabha elections, BJP has emerged as the largest party at the centre by winning 303 seats in the leadership of Narendra Modi.
3. (i) Elections in 1989 led to the defeat of the Congress Party but did not result in

a majority for any other party.

- (ii) The beginning of the coalition politics in the Indian political system.
- (iii) Political rise of other backward classes .
- (iv) Regional parties played an important role in the formation of government.

4. UPA-I (United Progressive Alliance-I)

- Defeat of NDA and formation of UPA-I in 2004
- Major/main political party-Congress Party
- Increase in the Lok Sabha seats of Congress Party but very less difference between the votes obtained by NDA and UPA
- Dr. Manmohan Singh - appointed as Prime Minister

NDA-I (National Democratic Alliance-I)

- Formed in 1998, Major Political Party-BJP
- Fall of the NDA-I government due to support was taken back by AIDMK (May 1998 to October 1999)
- Main Achievement - Second time nuclear test was done by India in 1998
- In 1999, again won the Lok Sabha election and formed the government

Answer of Passage Based Questions

- (i) (b) 1989
- (ii) (b) Sh. V.P. Singh
- (iii) (b) United Front
- (iv) (b) Rise of regional parties

Answer of Cartoon Pic. Based Question

- (i) Mr. Vishwanath Pratp Singh (Leader of Janta Party)
- (ii) Lal Krishna Adwani-BJP
Jyoti Basu — CPI (M)

- (iii) Coalition government and this alliance is known as National Front supported by BJP and the Left front.

Merit—Representation of state level parties at National Level

Demerit—Unstable governments

Answer Four Marker Map based Questions

S.No. Of the information used	Concerned alphabet	Name of the state
(i)	A	Uttar Pradesh
(ii)	C	Karnataka
(iii)	D	Bihar
(iv)	B	Jammu-Kashmir

Answer of Six Marker Questions

1. Change in Indian Politics after 1989 are:-

- (i) The end of Congress System
- (ii) Emergence of Coalition governemnt at the national level
- (iii) Rise and increasing importance of Regional political parties

2. **Merits of Coalition government :-**

- Representation of regional and local parties in the Lok Sabha.
- Government policies can be more flexible
- Better reflects public opinion
- Consensus-based politics rules out the possibilities of majority.

Demerits of Coalition government:-

- Unstable governments
- Emergence of culture of defections
- Conflicts between centre and states
- An arrangement to remain in power
- Government cannot make bold decisions because of a lack of majority.

- Emergence of culture of defections
 - Conflicts between centre and states
 - An arrangement to remain in power
 - Government cannot make bold decisions because of a lack of majority.
3. The consensus emerged among most political parties in India in spite of severe competition and conflicts
- (i) Agreement on new economic policies:-
Most political parties are in support of the new economic policies. They believe these policies would lead the country to prosperity and a status of economic power in the world.
- (ii) Acceptance of the political and social claims of the backward castes:-
All political parties now support reservation of seats for the backward classes in education and employment. Political parties are also willing to ensure that the OBCs get adequate share of power.
- (iii) Acceptance of the role of state level parties in Governance of the country:-
Distinction between the state level and national level parties has lessened. State level parties are sharing power at the national level and have played a central role in the country's politics of the last twenty years or so.

Reference Material (CBSE)

CLASS XII (2024-25)

Part A: Contemporary World Politics

Chapter-1: The End of Bipolarity

Sub-Topic: 'Arab Spring'

The 21st century witnessed emergence of new developments for democracies and democratization in West Asian countries, one such event is characterized as Arab Spring that began in 2009. Located in Tunisia, the Arab Spring took its roots where the struggle against corruption, unemployment and poverty was started by the public which turned into a political movement because the people considered the existing problems as outcome of autocratic dictatorship. The demand for democracy that started in Tunisia spread throughout the Muslim-dominated Arab countries in West Asia. Hosni Mubarak, who had been in power in Egypt since 1979, also collapsed as a result of the massive democratic protests. In addition, the influence of Arab Spring could also be seen in Yemen, Bahrain, Libya and Syria where similar protests by the people led to democratic awakening throughout the region.

Chapter-2: Contemporary Centre's of Power

Sub-Topic: 'BRICS'

The term BRICS refers to Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa respectively. BRIC was founded in 2006 in Russia. BRIC turned into BRICS after the inclusion of South Africa in its first meeting in the year 2009. The key objectives of BRICS are primarily to cooperate and distribute mutual economic benefits among its members besides non-interference in the internal policies of each nation and mutual equality. The 11th conference of the BRICS concluded in Brazil in 2019, chaired by Brazilian President Jair Bolsonaro.

Sub-Topic: 'Russia'

Russia has been the largest part of the former Soviet Union even before its disintegration. After the dissolution of the Soviet Union in late 1980s and early

1990s, Russia emerged as the strong successor of USSR [Union of Soviet Socialist Republics]. Russia's GDP is currently 11th in the world. Russia has reserves of minerals, natural resources and gases that make it a powerful country in the global world. In addition, Russia is a nuclear state with a huge stock of sophisticated weapons. Russia is also a permanent member of the UN Security Council, called P-5.

Sub-Topic: 'India'

The 21st century India is being seen as an important emerging global power. The world is experiencing the power and rise of India in a multidimensional way. The economic, cultural, strategic position of the country with a population of more than 135 crores is very strong. From an economic perspective, targeting the goal of a \$5 trillion economy, a competitive huge market, an ancient inclusive culture with 200 million people of Indian Diaspora spreading across the globe impart distinct meaning and salience to India as a new Centre of power in the 21st century.

From a strategic perspective, the military of India is self-sufficient with indigenous nuclear technology making it another nuclear power. 'Make in India' scheme in technology and science is another milestone of Indian economy. All these changes are making India an important Centre of power in the present world.

Sub-Topic: 'Israel'

Shown on the world map with a pointer, Israel has emerged as one of the most powerful nations in the 21st century world in terms of science and technology, defence, intelligence besides economy. Situated in the middle of the burning politics of West Asian countries, Israel has reached to the new heights of global political standing by virtue of its indomitable defence prowess, technological innovations, industrialization and agricultural development. Sustaining against adversity is the principle with which a small Jewish-Zionist nation, i.e., Israel is placed in the contemporary global politics in general and the Arab-dominated West Asian politics in particular.

Chapter-4: International Organisation

Sub-Topic: 'UNESCO'

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was established on 4 November 1946. With its headquarter in Paris, France, UNESCO is a special body of the United Nations whose main objective is to promote education, natural science, society and anthropology, culture and communication. During past several years, the special work done by UNESCO has been to promote literacy, technical and educational training and independent media etc. all across its member nations.

Sub-Topic: 'UNICEF'

The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) was established in 1946 by the United Nations General Assembly as a body whose main task was to collect emergency funds for children and to help in their development work all across the world. Apart from this, UNICEF helps and encourages the works that promote children's health and better life in all parts of the world. With its' headquarter in New York, United States, UNICEF has been working successfully in almost all 193 countries of the world.

Sub-Topic: 'ILO'

The International Labour Organization (ILO), founded in October 1919 with its headquarter in Geneva, Switzerland, is a body of the United Nations which aims to promote efficient conditions of social justice and work for workers through international labour standards at the global level. In addition, there is an incentive for women and male workers to engage in productive work and to create safety, parity and self-respectful conditions for them at the workplace.

Chapter-5: Security in the Contemporary World

Sub-Topic: 'Terrorism'

Terrorism refers to systematic use of brutal violence that creates an atmosphere of fear in society. It is used for many purposes, very prominently the politico-religious purposes.

There could be three broad meanings of terrorism:

- A systematic use of terror, often violent, especially as a means of coercion.
- Violent acts which are intended to create fear (terror); are perpetrated for a religious, political or, ideological goal; and deliberately target or disregard the safety of non-combatants (civilians).
- Acts of unlawful violence and war.

There is not a single nation in the world that does not suffer from terrorism. Although some countries have tried to divide terrorism into good and bad terrorism, India has always denied this distinction. India's current Prime Minister Narendra Modi has also clarified that terrorism cannot be divided into good or bad; it is a global problem and should be combated collectively.

Part B: Politics in India since Independence

Chapter-1: Challenges of Nation Building

Sub-Topic: 'Patel and National Integration'

The first deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister of India, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, emerged as a major leader of the freedom movement after the Kheda Satyagraha (1918) and the Bardoli Satyagraha (1928).

At the time of independence, the problem of integration of princely states was a big challenge for the national unity and integrity of India. Under such difficult times, Sardar Patel undertook the daunting tasks of uniting all 565 princely states of India. Known as an 'Iron Man' of India, Patel's approach to the question of the merger of princely states into independent India was very clear. He was not in favour of any compromise with the territorial integrity of India. By his political experience, diplomatic prowess and foresightedness, out of India's 565 princely states many had already given their consent to merge with India even before achieving the independence.

Sardar Patel faced key challenges of integration from three states, viz., Hyderabad, Junagarh and Kashmir. It was under his leadership that Indian forces compelled Hyderabad and Junagarh to merge with India. Keeping well-versed with Pakistanis intentions from Jinnah's divisive Two Nation Theory', Sardar Patel's opinion on Kashmir was different from other

leaders. Like Hyderabad, he also wanted Kashmir's integration with India through military operations. But due to various reasons, Sardar Patel could not succeed in integrating Kashmir fully with India. However, Patel will always remain as an astounding leader who combined in himself the features of a true 'Nationalist', 'Catalyst' and 'Realist' - popularly characterised as NCR in Indian political history.

Chapter-3: Politics of Planned Development

Sub-Topic: 'NITI Aayog'

After independence, a Planning Commission based on socialist model was formed for the planned development of India. But in the era of globalization, especially in the 21st century, it was becoming ineffective and irrelevant, particularly in terms of coping with the pressing challenges of development. Hence, during his Independence Day speech on 15 August 2014, Prime Minister Narendra Modi talked about the abolition of the Planning Commission. NITI Aayog was constituted in place of Planning Commission on 1 January 2015 with the objective of providing the necessary and technical advice to the Union Government regarding policy making at the Central and State levels.

The Prime Minister of India is the ex-officio Chairman of NITI Aayog and he appoints the Vice Chairperson of NITI Aayog. The first Vice Chairperson of NITI Aayog was Arvind Panagariya. Shri Suman Bery is the current Vice Chairperson of NITI Aayog.

To harmonize the interests of national security and economic policy and to prepare strategic and long-term framework of policy and program, NITI Aayog acts as a think tank of the Union Government. By adopting a 'Bottom-Up Approach', the NITI Aayog acts in the spirit of cooperative federalism as it ensures equal participation of all states in the country.

Sub-Topic: National Development Council (NDC)

The National Development Council (NDC) or Rashtriya Vikas Parishad is the apex body

for decision creating and deliberations on development matters in India, presided over by the Prime Minister. It was set up on 6 August 1952 under the chairmanship of India's first Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to strengthen and mobilize the effort and resources of the nation in support of the Five Year Plans made by Planning Commission. The Council comprises the Prime Minister, the Union Cabinet Ministers and Chief Ministers of all States or their substitutes, representatives of the Union Territories and the members of the NITIAayog (erstwhile Planning Commission).

Objectives of the Council:

- To secure cooperation of the states in the execution of the plan
- To strengthen and mobilize the effort and resources of the nation in support of the Plan
- To promote common economic policies in all vital spheres and
- To ensure the balanced and rapid development of all parts of the country.

Functions of the Council:

- To prescribe guidelines for the formulation of the National Plan, including the assessment of resources for the Plan;
- To consider the National Plan as formulated by the NITIAayog.
- To make an assessment of the resources required for implementing the Plan and to suggest measures for augmenting them.
- To consider important questions of social and economic policy affecting national development; and
- To review the working of the Plan from time to time and to recommend such measures as are necessary for achieving the aims and targets set out in the National Plan.
- To recommend measures for achievement of the aims and targets set out in the national Plan.

Chapter-4: India's External Relations

Sub-Topic: 'India-Israel Relation'

Nearly 45 years after independence, due to various reasons, India's foreign policy with Israel remained largely unexplored notwithstanding the two nations gaining independence from the British colonial rule in 1947 and 1948 respectively.

Though historical and cultural ties between India and Israel have gone back from times immemorial, diplomatic relations formally developed between the two after the opening of Israeli embassy in India in 1992.

Relations between the two democratic nations further intensified with the visits of the Two Heads of Government in 2017 and 2018. The two nations have started cooperation in various fields like cultural exchange, security and defense, counterterrorism, space research, water and energy and agricultural development.

Sub-Topic: 'India's Nuclear Program' (Updates)

India's nuclear policy has always been peace-oriented, whose clear impression is reflected in the policy of No First Use. But in view of contemporary regional security challenges, the present government has made it clear that the policy of no first use can be reviewed and changed in consonance with India's regional and national security. In addition, India is committed to ensuring its membership in the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) and opposing partisan and unjust nuclear treaties like CTBT and NPT.

Chapter-6 The Crisis of Democratic Order

Sub-Topic: Jaya Prakash Narayan

Jaya Prakash Narayan is known for three key contributions: Fight against Corruption, Principle of Communitarian Socialism and Championing of Total Revolution'.

Jaya Prakash Narayan was the first leader in post-independence India who undertook a tirade against corruption through the participation of youth, particularly in Gujarat and Bihar. He the office of Lokpal against corruption. His principle of Communitarian Socialism views India as a society of communities encompassing three key layers, viz., community, region and rashtra - all combining together as an example of true federation.

Based on the above principles, Jaya Prakash Narayan advocated transformation of individual, society and state through his call for Total Revolution'. His call for total revolution sought to encompass moral, cultural, economic, political, educational and ecological transformations. His political transformation included the right to recall, the importance of village/ mohalla samities in democratic politics, and his call for Upper Ke Log to join political struggle for a clean politics in the country.

The essence for transformation according to Jaya Prakash Narayan revolves around 'Man' who could be the real catalyst of change in India.

Sub-Topic: 'Ram Manohar Lohia and Socialism'

Ram Manohar Lohia has been one of the main proponents of socialism in India. He championed the idea of 'Democratic Socialism' while associating his socialism with democracy. Lohia considered both capitalism and communism equally irrelevant for Indian society. His principle of Democratic Socialism has two objectives - the economic objective in form of food and housing. And the non-economic objective in form of democracy and freedom.

Lohia advocated Chouburja Rajneeti in which he opines four pillars of politics as well as socialism: Centre, Region, District and Village - all are linked with each other. Giving consideration to affirmative action, Lohia argued that the policy of affirmative action should not only be for the downtrodden but also for the women and the non-religious minorities.

Based on the premise of Democratic Socialism and Chouburja Rajneeti, Lohia supported a 'Party of Socialism' as an attempt of merging all political parties. The Party of Socialism according to Lohia should have three symbols, viz., Spade [prepared to make efforts], Vote [power of voting], and Prison [Willingness to make sacrifices].

Sub-Topic: 'Deendayal Upadhyaya and integral Humanism'

Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya was a philosopher, sociologist, economist and politician. The philosophy presented by him is called 'Integral Humanism' which was intended to present an 'indigenous socio-economic model' in which human being remains at the centre of development. The aim of Integral Humanism is to ensure dignified life for every human being while balancing the needs of the individual and

society. It supports sustainable consumption of natural resources so that those resources can be replenished. Integral Humanism enhances not only political but also economic and social democracy and freedom. As it seeks to promote diversity, it is best suited for a country as diverse as India. The philosophy of Integral Humanism is based on the following three principles:

- Primacy of whole, not part
- Supremacy of Dharma
- Autonomy of Society

Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya opposed both Western 'capitalist individualism' and 'Marxist socialism'. According to Deendayal Upadhyaya, capitalist and socialist ideologies only consider the needs of the human body and mind, so they are based on materialistic purpose whereas spiritual development is equally considered important for the complete development of human being which is missing in both capitalism and socialism. Basing his philosophy on the internal conscience, pure human soul to be called Chhitti, Deendayal Upadhyaya envisaged a classless, casteless and conflict-free social system. DeenDayal Upadhyaya advocated Indianization of Democracy, particularly with a focus on Economic Democracy. For him, decentralization & Swadeshi are the foundation of Economic Democracy. His philosophy broadly revolved around the principle of Arthayaam which states that both the absence and prominence of artha lead to the destruction and denigration of Dharma which is so central to Integral Humanism.

Sub-Topic: 'Democratic Upsurges'

Increasing participation of the people in the democratic politics of the country is broadly characterised as democratic upsurge. Based on this principle, social scientists have characterized three democratic upsurges in post-independence history of India.

The 'First Democratic Upsurge' could be attributed from the 1950s till 1970s which was based on the participation of Indian adult voters to the democratic politics both at the Centre and in states. Falsifying the western myth that the success of democracy requires modernization, urbanization, education and access to media, the successful holding of elections to both Lok Sabha and legislative assemblies all across states on the principle of parliamentary democracy were the testimony of India's first democratic upsurge.

During the 1980's, the increasing political participation of the lower classes of the society

such as SCs, STs and OBCs has been interpreted as 'Second Democratic Upsurge'. This participation has made Indian politics more accommodative and accessible for these classes. Although this upsurge has not made any major change in the standard of living of these classes, especially Dalits, the participation of these classes into the organizational and political platforms gave them the opportunity to strengthen their self-respect and ensure empowerment in the democratic politics of the country.

The era of Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization from the early 1990s is attributed to the emergence of a competitive market society encompassing all important sectors of economy, society and polity thus paving way for the 'Third Democratic Upsurge'. The Third Democratic Upsurge represents a competitive electoral market which is based not on the principle of survival of the fittest but rather the survival of the ablest. It underlines three shifts in India's electoral market: from State to Market, from Government to Governance, from State as Controller to State as Facilitator. Moreover, the Third Democratic Upsurge seeks to promote the participation of the youth who constitute a significant chunk of Indian society and have emerged as the real game changers in view of their increasing electoral preference for both development and governance in India's contemporary democratic politics.

Chapter-7: Regional Aspiration

Sub-Topic: 'The Kashmir Issue'

Since its integration with the Union of India, Kashmir has remained one of the burning issues in post-independence India. The problem became more complicated when it was accorded a special status in the Constitution through Article 370 and Article 35A - the former giving it special powers like having its separate Constitution/ Constituent Assembly/Flag, new nomenclature for Chief Minister as Prime Minister and Governor as Sadr-e-Riyasat, and the non-enforcement of most of the Union laws in the state while the later imparting it special citizenship rights prohibiting the non-Kashmiris from buying property in the state.

It was against the special status of the state of Jammu and Kashmir that there was a clarion call for abrogation of Articles 370 and 35A. Others equated Article 370 and 35A as 'constitutionally recognized separatism'.

It was against this backdrop that current NDA Government presented the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Bill in Rajya Sabha on 5 August 2019 for the abolition of Section 370 and 35-A from Kashmir, which was passed by a majority. The bill was passed by the Lok Sabha on 6 August 2019. After the President's assent on 9 August 2019, Sections 370 and 35A were repealed and Jammu and Kashmir got divided into two Union Territories of Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir.

Chapter-8: Recent Development in Indian Politics

Sub-Topic: NDA III & IV

The Bharatiya Janata Party led by Prime Minister Narendra Modi got an absolute majority in the Lok Sabha elections held in May 2014 and after nearly 30 years in Indian politics, a strong government with an absolute majority was established at the Centre. Though called NDA III, the BJP-led coalition of 2014 was largely different its predecessor coalition governments. Where the previous coalitions were led by one of the national parties, the NDA III coalition was not only steered by a national party, i.e., BJP it was also dominated by BJP with an absolute majority of its own in Lok Sabha. It was also called a 'surplus majority coalition'. In that sense a major transformation could be seen in the nature of coalition politics which could be seen from one party led coalition to one party dominated coalition.

The 2019 Lok Sabha elections, the 17th since independence, once again brought back BJP led NDA [NDA IV] to the centre of power by winning more than 350 seats out of 543. The BJP on its own won 303 seats in Lok Sabha, the biggest number any single party has won in the lower house since 1984 when Congress swept the elections in the aftermath of Mrs Indira Gandhi's assassination. Based on the tumultuous success of the BJP in 2019, Social Scientists have started equating the contemporary party system with the 'BJP System' where an era of one-party dominance, like the 'Congress System' has once again started appearing on the democratic politics of India.

Sub-Topic: 'Issues of Development and Governance'

In addition to schemes already existing, several socio-economic welfare schemes have been initiated to make development and governance accessible to the masses such as - Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Jan-Dhan Yojana, Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana, Kisan Fasal Bima Yojna, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Ayushman Bharat Yojana, etc. All these schemes are intended to take administration to the doorstep of the common man by making the rural households, particularly the women, real beneficiaries of the Central Government schemes.

CBSE

QUESTION PAPER WITH SOLUTION

POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

CLASS XII (2023-24)

Time allotted: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. The question paper consists of five sections (A, B, C, D and E) with 30 questions in total.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Question numbers 1-12 are multiple choice questions of one mark each.
4. Question numbers 13-18 are of 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 50-60 words each.
5. Question numbers 19-23 are of 4 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 100-120 words each.
There is an internal choice in two of the 4 marks questions
6. Question numbers 24-26 are passage, cartoon and map-based questions. Answer accordingly.
7. Question numbers 27-30 are of 6 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 170-180 words.
8. There is an internal choice in 6 marks questions.

SECTION - A

Question No. 1 to 12 are Multiple Choice type questions carrying 1 mark each.

12×1=12

- 1. Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option as answer: 1**
- (i) Indo-Russian Strategic Agreement
 - (ii) The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan
 - (iii) Disintegration of the Soviet Union
 - (iv) Socialist Revolution in Russia
- (a) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
(b) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)
(c) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i)
(d) (iii), (i), (ii), (iv)
- 2. Which one of the following was formed for the planned development of India, just after independence? 1**
- (a) Election Commission
 - (b) Planning Commission
 - (c) Shah Commission
 - (d) NITIAayog
- 3. Which one of the following Princely States of India initially opposed joining the Indian Union? 1**
- (a) Baroda
 - (b) Hyderabad
 - (c) Mysore
 - (d) Gwalior

4. Which one of the following encourages the use of renewable energy? 1

- (a) Energy Conservation Act
- (b) Environment Protection Act
- (c) Electricity Act
- (d) National Auto Fuel Policy

5. Match the List-I with the List-II correctly: 1

List I

List II

- | | | |
|----|---|----------------|
| A. | The first country to liberalise its economy in the South Asian region. | (i) Maldives |
| B. | Earlier this country had the Sultan as its Head of State. Now, it is a republic. | (ii) India |
| C. | A land locked country. | (iii) Pakistan |
| D. | In the conflict between the military and the pro-democracy groups, the military had prevailed over democracy in this country. | (iv) Nepal |

Choose the correct option :

- | | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|-----|-------|------|-------|-------|
| (A) | (iii) | (i) | (ii) | (iv) |
| (B) | (ii) | (i) | (iii) | (iv) |
| (C) | (ii) | (i) | (iv) | (iii) |
| (D) | (iv) | (ii) | (iii) | (i) |

6. **In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option as answer. 1**
- Assertion (A): People started protesting against the increase in prices of essential commodities, food scarcity and growing unemployment before the fourth General elections in India.**
- Reason(R): Failure of monsoons, widespread drought, decline in agricultural production and serious food shortage caused the problem. Options :**
- (a) Both the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are correct and the Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
 - (b) Both the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are correct, but the Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
 - (c) The Assertion (A) is correct, but the Reason (R) is incorrect.
 - (d) The Assertion (A) is incorrect, but the Reason (R) is correct.
7. **Which one of the following developing countries was the first to successfully control the rate of growth of population? 1**
- (a) **India**
 - (b) Pakistan
 - (c) Nepal
 - (d) Sri Lanka
8. **Planning Commission of India was replaced with NITI Aayog because 1**
- (a) it had become very old.
 - (b) it was becoming irrelevant to face the new challenges of development.
 - (c) it was totally based on Socialist model.
 - (d) many states were not in favour of Planning Commission.

9. After the death of Lal Bahadur Shastri, there was an intense competition for the post of Prime Minister between Indira Gandhi and which one of the following? 1
- (a) Morarji Desai
 - (b) K. Kamraj
 - (c) S. Nijalingappa
 - (d) V.V. Giri
10. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option as answer. 1
- Assertion (A) : Presently the global atmosphere is warming up.
- Reason (R) : A steady decline in the total amount of Ozone in the earth's stratosphere.
- Options :
- (a) **Both the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are correct, and the Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).**
 - (b) Both the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are correct, but the Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
 - (c) The Assertion (A) is correct, but the Reason (R) is incorrect.
 - (d) The Assertion (A) is incorrect, but the Reason (R) is correct.
11. **Which event marked the end of Communism in the Soviet Union ?** 1
- (a) Cuban Missile Crisis
 - (b) Rise of New World Order
 - (c) Disintegration of the Soviet Union
 - (d) Rise in US economy
12. **Name the state from which Chhattisgarh was carved out.** 1
- (a) Uttar Pradesh
 - (b) Bihar
 - (c) Jharkhand
 - (d) Madhya Pradesh

SECTION- B

13. Explain any two outcomes of the 'Earth Summit' held in June 1992 at Rio-de-Janeiro. 2
14. Analyse any two reasons as to why issues of environment and natural resources have become a part of the World Politics. 2
15. Explain any two complaints related to the U.N. Security Council reflected in the resolution passed by the U.N. General Assembly in 1992. 2
16. Explain any two reasons to consider the year 1967 as a landmark year in India's political and electoral history. 2
17. Mention any two provisions of the Punjab Accord signed by Rajiv Gandhi and Harchand Singh Longowal in 1985. 2
18. Explain any two advantages of Coalition governments. 2

SECTION-C

19. Explain any four consequences of Globalisation. 4
20. "After the disintegration of Soviet Union, India has maintained good relations with all the new independent countries, but the most cordial relations are still there between Russia and India." Justify the statement with two examples. 4

OR

During Cold War period the US economy was more developed than the rest of the world. Still the Soviet system had some special features which distinguish it from the US. Evaluate any two such features.

21. Explain any two main challenges faced by Pakistan in establishing a successful democracy. 4

OR

"SAARC has taken a major regional initiative in South Asian States to evolve co-operation through multilateral means." Justify the statement with two examples. 4

22. Describe any four circumstances that led to protests against the Congress Government during 1974-1975 4
23. Describe the events that took place in Sikkim from the time of India's independence to its merger with India. 4

SECTION-D (12 MARKS)

24. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow : The interim government took a firm stance against the possible division of India into small principalities of different sizes. The Muslim League opposed the Indian National Congress and took the view that the States should be free to adopt any course they liked. Sardar Patel played a historic role in negotiating with the rulers of princely states firmly but diplomatically and bringing most of them into the Indian Union.

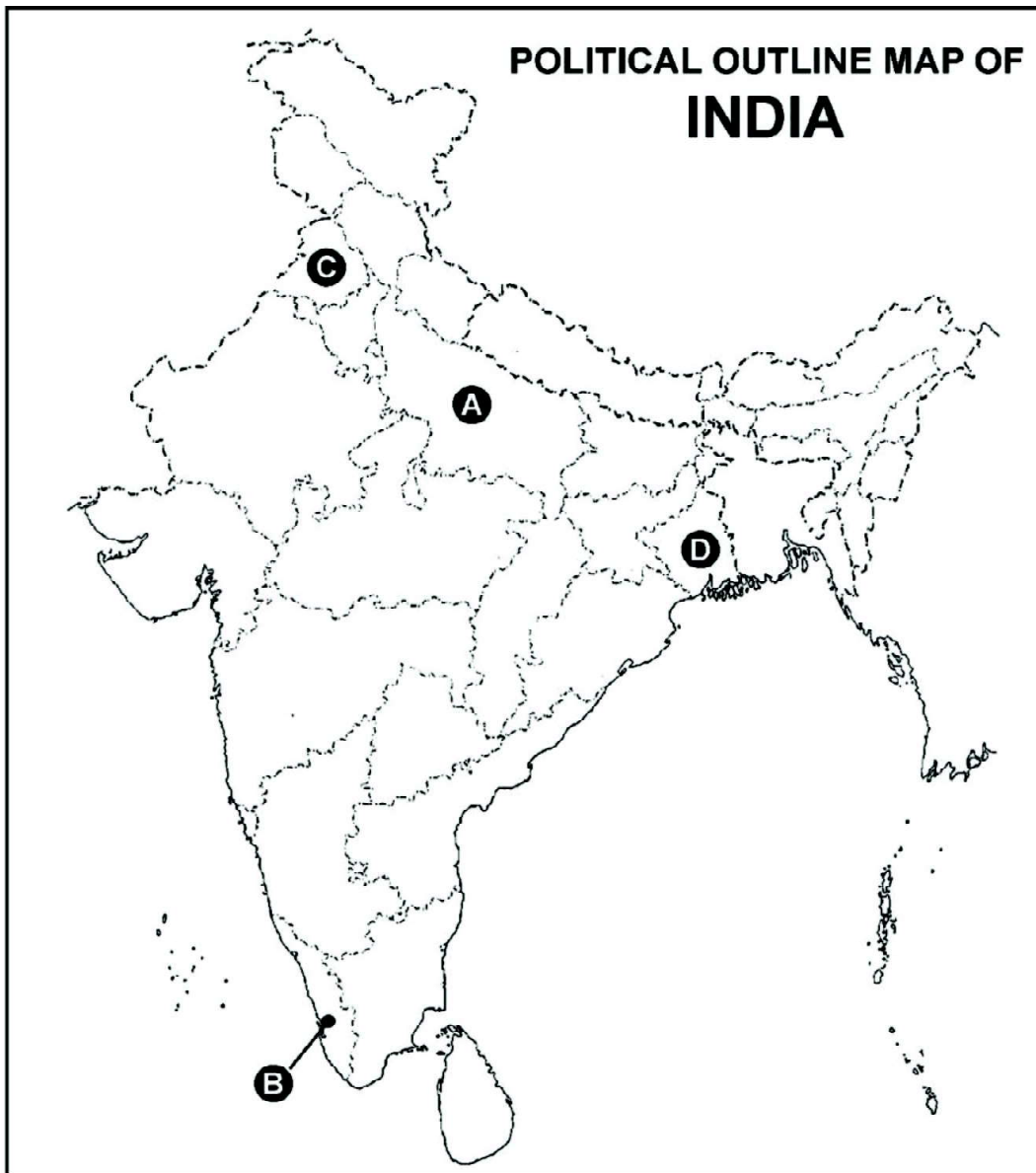
4×1=4

- (i) Which principle was followed for the division of British India at the time of partition in 1947 ?
- (a) Principle of administrative control
 - (b) Principle of ethnic composition
 - (c) Principle of religious majorities
 - (d) Principle of equality
- (ii). Who was the first Deputy Prime Minister of free India ?
- (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 - (b) Sardar Patel
 - (c) V.K. Menon
 - (d) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
- (iii). How many princely states were there in British India at the time of independence ?
- (a) 556
 - (b) 566
 - (c) 655
 - (d) 565
- (iv). Which of the following statements about the princely states is NOT correct ?
- (a) The Indian government was ready to give autonomy to some regions.
 - (b) The ruler of Junagadh had decided to be part of independent India.
 - (c) Princely states covered one third of the land area of British Indian empire.
 - (d) Some of the princely states clearly wanted to become part of the Indian Union.

25. In the given Political outline map of India, four states have been marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with the respective serial numbers of the information used and the concerned alphabets shown in the map as per the format that follows :

Sr. Number of the information used	Alphabet concerned	Name of the State
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		

- (i) The state where the first non-Congress government was formed by E.M.S. Namboodiripad.
- (ii) The state that belongs to Syama Prasad Mookerjee, founder of Bharatiya Jana Sangh.
- (iii) The state to which former Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru belonged.
- (iv) The state related to former Health Minister Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.



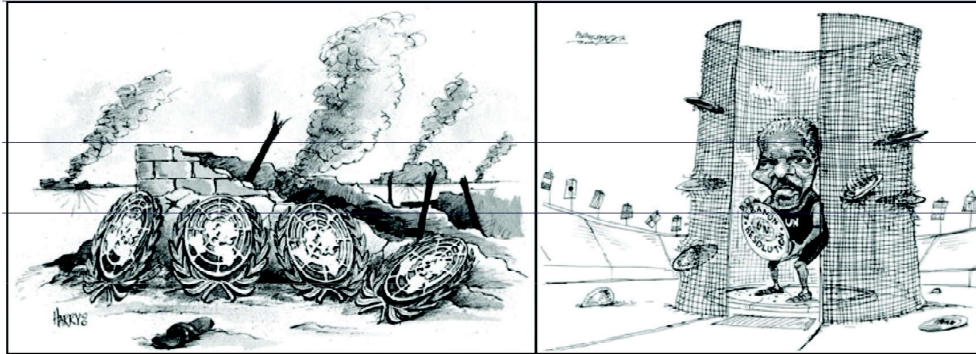
Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 25.

- (i). **Name the state where the first non-Congress government was formed by E.M.S. Namboodiripad.**
- (ii). **Who was the first Chief Election Commissioner of India ?**
- (iii). **Name the political party formed by the former first Indian Governor**

General of independent India.

- (iv). Name the state which is related to Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, the former Health Minister of India.

26. The given cartoon is related to Israel's attack on Lebanon in June 2006. Study the cartoon carefully and answer the questions given below :



- (a) Identify and name the organisation whose four Logos are shown in the cartoon.
(b) Identify and name the person shown in the cartoon.
(c) Why did Israel attack Lebanon ?

Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q.

No. 26.

4×1=4

- (i) Write full form of UNICEF.
(ii) Which organisation became the successor of League of Nations?
(iii) How many states signed the United Nations Charter?
(iv) Which U.N. agency is concerned with the safety and peaceful use of nuclear technology?

SECTION-E

27. Explain any three reasons for spending more on traditional security than on non-traditional security by India. 6

OR

- Explain any three new sources of threat to security with examples. 6

28. While the Chinese economy has improved dramatically, why has everyone in China not received the benefits of the reforms ? State any three reasons. 6

OR

Describe the process of evolution of the European Union from an Economic Union to an increasingly Political one. 6

29. Explain any three major developments which took place in Indian politics during the last decade of the 20th century. 6

OR

In the midst of severe competition and many conflicts after 1989, a consensus appeared to have emerged among most parties. Explain any three points of consensus. 6

30. “The foreign policy of independent India has pursued the dream of a peaceful world.” Support the statement with any three suitable arguments. 6

OR

“India was a staunch supporter of the decolonization process and firmly opposed racism.” Support the statement with any three suitable arguments. 6

CBSE

MARKING SCHEME

POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

CLASS XII (2023-24)

Time allotted: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

SECTION-A (12Marks)

Answer

1. (c) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i)
2. (b) Planning Commission
3. (b) Hyderabad
4. (c) Electricity Act
5. (c) a-(ii) b-(i) c-(iv) d-(iii)
6. (a) Both the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are correct and the Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
7. (d) Sri Lanka
8. (b) It was becoming irrelevant to face the new challenges of development.
9. (a) Morarji Desai
10. (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct but the Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A)
11. (c) Disintegration of the Soviet Union
12. (d) Madhya Pradesh

SECTION-B (12Marks)

13. Outcomes: CWP 87

Ans. India does not have any major conflict with the Bhutanese government.

- (i) A list of development practices called “Agenda 21” were recommended.
- (ii) There was consensus on sustainable development.
- (iii) The principle of ‘common but differentiated responsibilities’ was accepted.

Or any other relevant outcome

(any two outcomes)

14. Reasons: CWP 82

- (i) Throughout the world cultivable area is barely expanding any more and a substantial portion of existing agricultural land is losing fertility.
- (ii) About 1.2 billion people in developing countries have no access to safe drinking water.
- (iii) Natural forest are being cut down throughout the world which has disestablished the climate.
- (iv) A steady decline in the total amount of ozone is taking place in the earth’s stratosphere which is posing real danger to eco system.
- (v) These issues can be solved at the global level by cooperation of the governments of various countries.

Or any other relevant reason.

(Any two reasons)

15. Complaints are: CWP 52

- 1. The Security Council no longer represents contemporary political realities.
- 2. Its decisions reflect only western values and interests and is dominated by a few powers.
- 3. It lacks equitable representation.

Or any other relevant complaint.

(any two complaints)

16. Reasons : ISI 76-77

- (i) The country witnessed major changes.
- (ii) Opposition parties were in the forefront organizing public protests and pressurizing the government.
- (iii) The results of 1967 elections jolted the Congress both at the centre as well as in some of the states.
- (iv) The elections of 1967 brought into picture the phenomenon of coalitions.
- (v) Another important feature of this period was the role played by defections in the making and unmaking of governments.

Or any other relevant reason.

(any two reasons to be analysed)

17. Provisions of Punjab Accord: ISI 125

- (i) Chandigarh would be transferred to Punjab.
- (ii) To appoint a separate commission to resolve border dispute between Punjab and Haryana.
- (iii) To set up a tribunal to settle down the sharing of Ravi-Beas river water among Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan.
- (iv) The agreement also provided for compensation to better treatment to those affected by militancy in Punjab.
- (v) To withdraw the Armed forces special power Act in Punjab.

(any two provisions)

18. Advantages of Coalition government: ISI 140

- (i) Helps to form stable governments.
- (ii) Regional parties get representation.

Or any other relevant advantage.

(any two advantages)

SECTION C (20Marks)

19. Ans: Consequences of globalisation:-

- (i) The old welfare state is now giving way to a more minimalist state to perform functions.
- (ii) The entry and the increased role of multinational companies all over the world has led to a reduction in the capacity of government to take decision on their own.
- (iii) Globalisations has involved greater trade in commodities across the globe.
- (iv) Cultural effect of globalisation leads to the rise of a uniform culture.

Or any other relevant consequence.

(any four consequences)

20 Relations between Russia and India:

CWP 11-13

- (i) There is trust and common interest among the two countries.
- (ii) Indian actors and Hindi film songs are heard all over Russia.
- (iii) Russia and India share a vision of a multipolar world, collective security, greater regionalism, etc.
- (iv) Russia benefits from India as India is the second largest arms market for Russia.
- (v) Russia is an importer for India's nuclear energy plans and space industry.

Or any other relevant point.

(any two points to be explained)

(OR)

- (i) The Soviet Union became a great power after the Second World War. The Soviet economy was then more developed than the rest of the world except for the US.
- (ii) It had a complex communications network and vast energy resources.
- (iii) It had a domestic consumer industry that produced everything from pins to cars, though their quality did not match that of the Western capitalist countries.

- (iv) The Soviet state ensured a minimum standard of living for all citizens.
- (v) The government subsidised basic necessities including health, education, childcare and other welfare schemes.
- (vi) There was no unemployment. State ownership was the dominant form of ownership: land and productive assets were owned and controlled by the Soviet state.

Or any other relevant feature

(any two to be explained)

21. Challenges faced by Pakistan:

CWP 33

- (i) Social dominance – the social dominance of the military, clergy, and landowning aristocracy has led to the frequent overthrow of elected governments and the establishment of military government.
- (ii) Conflict with India – Pakistan’s conflict with India has made the pro-military groups more powerful. These groups have often said that political parties and democracy in Pakistan would be harmed by selfish minded parties and that the army’s stay in power is therefore justified.
- (iii) Lack of international Support – The lack of genuine international support for democratic rule in Pakistan has further encouraged the military to continue its dominance. The US and other Western countries have encouraged the military’s authoritarian rule in the past, for their own reasons.
- (iv) Global Islamic Terrorism – As the western powers assumed the threat of ‘global Islamic terrorism’ and the apprehension that Pakistani’s nuclear arsenal might fall into the hands of these terrorist groups, the military regime in Pakistan has been seen as the protector of Western interests in West Asia and South Asia.

(any two challenges)

OR

Role of SAARC:

CPW 78

1. SAARC members have signed the South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) in 2004 which promised the formation of a free trade zone for the whole of South Asia.
2. There have been a series of efforts made to manage tensions and build peace through SAARC. For example SAARC summits provide the situation to India and Pakistan to understand each other better and to find solutions of their major problems. Or any other relevant example.

(any two to be explained)

22. Factors:

- (i) Price rise.
- (ii) High inflation rate and low industrial growth
- (iii) Freezing of salaries which caused dissatisfaction among government employees
- (iv) Gujarat and Bihar Movement
- (v) Railway strike of 1974.
- (vi) Conflict with judiciary.

Or any other relevant point

(any four points)

23. **Sikkims merger with India**

ISI

- At the time of Independence, Sikkim's was a 'protectorate' of India and not a fully sovereign country.
- It was not a part of India. Sikkim's defence and relations were looked after by India. The power of internal administration was with Chogyal, Sikkim's monarch.
- The first democratic election in Sikkim was held in 1974. Sikkim Congress swept the elections.
- Sikkim Assembly passed a resolution in 1975 asking for integration with India.
- It was followed by referendum, that stamped popular approval.

- Indian Parliament immediately accepted it.
- Sikkim became 22nd state of Indian Union.

(to be assessed as a whole)

SECTION-D (12 Marks)

24. (i) (c) Principal of religious majorities
 (ii) (b) Sardar Patel
 (iii) (d) 565
 (iv) (b) The ruler of Junagadh had decided to be part of independent India.
25.

Sr. Number for the information used	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the states
(i)	B	Kerala
(ii)	D	West Bengal
(iii)	A	Uttar Pradesh
(iv)	C	Punjab

 (i) Kerala
 (ii) Sukumar Sen
 (iii) Swatantra Party
 (iv) Punjab
26. (a) United Nation
 (b) UN General Secretary, Kofi Annan
 (c) According to Israel it was necessary to attack Lebanon to control the militant group called Hezbollah who killed a large number of civilians and caused destruction.

For Visually Impaired Candidates

- (i) United Nations Children's Fund / (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund)

- (ii) United Nations Organisation
- (iii) 51
- (iv) International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

SECTION-E

27. Reasons:

- (i) India has been involved in conflict with its neighbours, Pakistan in 1947-48, 1965, 1971 and 1999 and with China in 1962.
- (ii) India had to update its army after the setback in 1962.
- (iii) India had to face some internal separatists movements.
- (iv) It had to equip itself with nuclear power to face the challenges from the neighbouring countries. Or any other relevant point.

(any three to be explained)

OR

New Source of threat are:

- (i) Terrorism – It refers to political violence that targets civilians indiscriminately. They use civilians as a weapon against national government to change a political context or condition they do not like. Example : Plane hijacking, planting bombs at crowded places.
- (ii) Violation of Human Rights – These are in the form of political, economical, social rights and the rights of colonized people or ethnic and indigenous minorities. Violation may attract the invasion by international community to defend the human rights of the people. Example – Iraq’s invasion of Kuwait, Indonesian military’s killing of people in East Timor.
- (iii) Health epidemics – Due to migration, business, tourism etc. epidemics like HIV – AIDS, bird flu, and SARS have rapidly spread across countries. By 2003, an estimated 4 crore people were infected with HIV – AIDS worldwide. Treatment of these epidemics have proved to be a major factor in driving the region backward into deeper poverty.
- (iv) Global poverty
- (v) Migration

or any other relevant threat

(any three to be explained)

Political Science - XII • 261

28. Reasons:

CWP-24

- (i) Unemployment had risen in China with nearly 100 million people looking for jobs.
- (ii) Female employment and conditions of work were bad.
- (iii) Environment degradation had increased.
- (iv) Corruption had increased.
- (v) Economic inequality between rural and urban residents rose.
- (vi) Rise in economic inequality between coastal and inland provinces.

Or any other relevant reason.

(any three to be explained)

OR

- America extended massive financial help for reviving Europe economy under the Marshal Plan.
- In 1948 OEEC was established to extend cooperation on trade and economic issues among the western European states. In 1949 Council of Europe was established for political cooperation.
- The process of economic integration of European capitalist countries led to the formation of European Economic Community in 1957. This acquired a political dimension with the creation of the European Parliament. In 1992 EU was formed.
- It also laid stress on a common foreign and security policy, co-operation on justice and home affairs and the creation of a common currency.
- It started to act more as a nation state.
- While the attempts to have a Constitution for the EU have failed still it has its own flag, anthem, founding date and currency.
- It also has some form of a common foreign and security policy in its dealings with other nations.
- It shows that European Union evolved over time from an economic union to an increasingly political one.

(to be assessed as a whole)

29. Major developments:

ISI-137

- (i) **Decline of Congress System** The defeat of the Congress Party in the election of 1989 marked the end of Congress dominance over the Indian party system. It could win only 197 seats in Lok Sabha.
- (ii) **Rise of Mandal Issue** The Mandal Issue started with the National Front Government's decision to implement the recommendation of Mandal Commission the jobs in the Central government should be reserved for OBCs. This led to violent anti Mandal protests in different parts of the county.
- (iii) **New Economic Policy**
The government adopted new economic policy in 1991. It was started by Rajiv Gandhi. These changes first become visible in 1991. It radically changed the direction that the Indian economy had pursued since independence .
- (iv) **Demolition of Babri Masjid or Ayodhya dispute**
Ayodhya dispute started with the demolition of the disputed structure of Babri Masjid at Ayodhya in December 1992. It led to various changes in politics of the country. It raised the question about the nature of Indian nationalism and secularism.
- (v) **Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi**
The assassination of Rajiv Gandhi in May 1991 led to change in the leadership of the Congress. In the election of 1991, Congress emerged as the single largest party. P.V. Narsimha Rao was elected as the Prime Minister of India . (any three developments)

OR

This consensus consists of :

- (i) **Agreement on new economic policies** : Most parties were in support of the

Political Science - XII • 263

new economic policies and believed that these policies would lead the country to prosperity and a status of economic power in the world.

- (ii) Acceptance of the political and social claims of the backward castes : Political parties had recognized that the social and political claims of the Backward Castes need to be accepted and supported reservation of seats for OBC in education and employment.
- (iii) Acceptance of the role of State level parties in governance of the country: State level parties were sharing power at the national level and had played a central role in the country's politics.
- (iv) Emphasis on pragmatic considerations rather than ideological positions and political alliances without ideological agreement as most parties of the NDA did not agree with the 'Hindutava' ideology of the BJP. Yet, they came together to form a government and remained in power for a full term.

(any three consensus)

30. Suitable arguments for this are: ISI 56-57

- (i) The foreign policy of independent India vigorously pursued the dream of a peaceful world by advocating the policy of non-alignment, by reducing the Cold War confrontations and by contributing human resources to the UN peacekeeping operations.
- (ii) India did not join either of the two camps during the Cold War era. It advocated the policy of NAM as the ideal foreign policy approach.
- (iii) In 1956 when Britain attacked Egypt over the Suez Canal issue, India led the world protest against this neo-colonial invasion.
- (iv) India provided human resources for the peace initiative of the United Nations.

Or any other relevant argument.

(any three to be explained)

OR

Supporting arguments:

- (i) Under the leadership of Nehru, India convened the Asian Relation conference in March 1947.
- (ii) India was a staunch supporter of the decolonization process and firmly opposed racism, especially apartheid in South Africa.
- (iii) India made earnest efforts for the early realization of freedom of Indonesia from the Dutch colonial regime by convening an international conference in 1949 to support its freedom struggle.
- (iv) The Afro-Asian conference of 1955, known as Bandung Conference, marked the zenith of India's engagement with newly independent Asian and African nations. The Bandung Conference later led to the establishment of the NAM.

Or any other relevant argument.

(any three to be explained)

PRACTICE PAPER-1 (With Solution)

SECTION-A (12 Marks)

1. In which pair of states did the Congress Party manage to win the General Election of 1977 after Emergency?
 - (a) Uttar Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir
 - (b) Gujarat and Karnataka
 - (c) Orissa and Assam
 - (d) Karnataka and Tamil Nadu
2. Which one of the following statements reflects ASEAN WAY?
 - (a) To distribute equal economic benefits among its member-states
 - (b) Interference in the internal policies of member-states
 - (c) To establish a more equitable and fairer world
 - (d) To resolve disputes through non-confrontational, friendly and co-operative way
3. Which Prime Minister initiated new economic reforms in India?
 - (a) Rajiv Gandhi
 - (b) Manmohan Singh
 - (c) V.P. Singh
 - (d) H.D. Deve Gowda
4. Arrange the following in chronological order:
 - (i) Establishment of SAARC
 - (ii) Establishment of European Union
 - (iii) Establishment of ASEAN
 - (iv) Privatisation of agriculture in China

Choose the correct option

- (a) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)
- (b) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii)
- (c) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii)
- (d) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)

5. **Two statements are given below-one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Read these statements carefully and choose the correct option as the answer from the options (a), (b), (c) and (d) given below.**

Assertion (A) : South Asia stands for diversity in every sense, even then the various countries in South Asia have the same kind of political system.

Reason (R): Despite many problems and limitations, all South Asian countries share the aspiration for democracy.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
- (c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false. (d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true

6. **Two statements are given below-One labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Read the statements carefully and choose the option as the answer from the options (a), (b), (c) and (d) given below.**

Assertion (A) : India pleaded with the superpowers for comprehensive nuclear disarmament, yet India opposed the indefinite extension of the NPT and also refused to sign the CTBT.

Reason (R) : These treaties were selectively applicable to the non-nuclear powers and legitimised the monopoly of the five nuclear weapon powers.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).

- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A)
 - (c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
 - (d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.
7. Identify the country which shares its borders with most of the South Asian countries.
- (a) Afghanistan
 - (b) India
 - (c) Bangladesh
 - (d) Nepal
8. Which among the following political parties was not a part of the Jayaprakash Narayan (JP) led peoples' march to Parliament in 1975?
- (a) Bharatiya Jana Sangh
 - (b) Communist Party of India (M)
 - (c) Bharatiya Lok Dal
 - (d) Socialist Party
9. In July 1985, "Punjab Accord" was signed between _____ to bring normalcy in Punjab.
- (a) Rajiv Gandhi and Surjit Singh Longowal
 - (b) Rajiv Gandhi and Sant Singh Longowal
 - (c) Rajiv Gandhi and Tara Singh Longowal
 - (d) Rajiv Gandhi and Harchand Singh Longowal
10. Choose the incorrect statements about India's relationship with China.
- (i) Indian and Chinese leaders visited each other's countries and were greeted by large and friendly crowds.
 - (ii) A boundary dispute had surfaced between India and China in 1949.
 - (iii) China claimed two areas within the Indian territory.

- (iv) After a very long correspondence and discussion among top leaders, these differences were resolved.

Select the correct option

- (a) (ii) and (iv) only
- (b) (iii) and (iv) only
- (c) (i) and (ii) only
- (d) (i) and (iii) only

11. Which of the following were the features for the Planning Commission?

- (i) It was a non-constitutional body.
- (ii) It recommended allocation of funds between UTs and states.
- (iii) It had the Prime Minister as chairperson.
- (iv) It didn't have the power to allocate funds.

Choose the correct options

- (a) (ii) and (iv) only
- (b) (ii) and (iii) only
- (c) (i) and (iv) only
- (d) (i) and (iii) only

12. Which one of the following Princely States initially opposed joining the Indian Union?

- (a) Baroda
- (b) Hyderabad
- (c) Mysore
- (d) Gwalior

SECTION - B (12 Marks)

13. In what way are the coalition governments more democratic? Assess.
14. Why was the period of India's first nuclear test a difficult period in its domestic politics? Explain.

15. State any two main functions of the Planning Commission
16. Why is the period around Emergency of 1975 known as the period of constitutional crisis? Highlight any one reason .
17. Name any four Republics of erstwhile USSR.
18. Highlight any two new changes of Indian politics after General Elections of 1967.
(2 × 1 = 2)

SECTION - C (20 MARKS)

19. Differentiate between the traditional and non-traditional notions of security.
(2 × 2 = 4)

OR

State any four components of traditional security.

20. Highlight any two reasons of the separatist movement in Mizoram. (2 × 2 = 4)
21. Analyse the mutual relations between the smaller countries of South Asia and India.
(4)

OR

Explain how China and USA are the key players in South Asian Politics.

22. Describe any four changes in Indian politics after the 1989.
23. Highlight any four effects of globalization on the culture of India.

SECTION-D (12 MARKS)

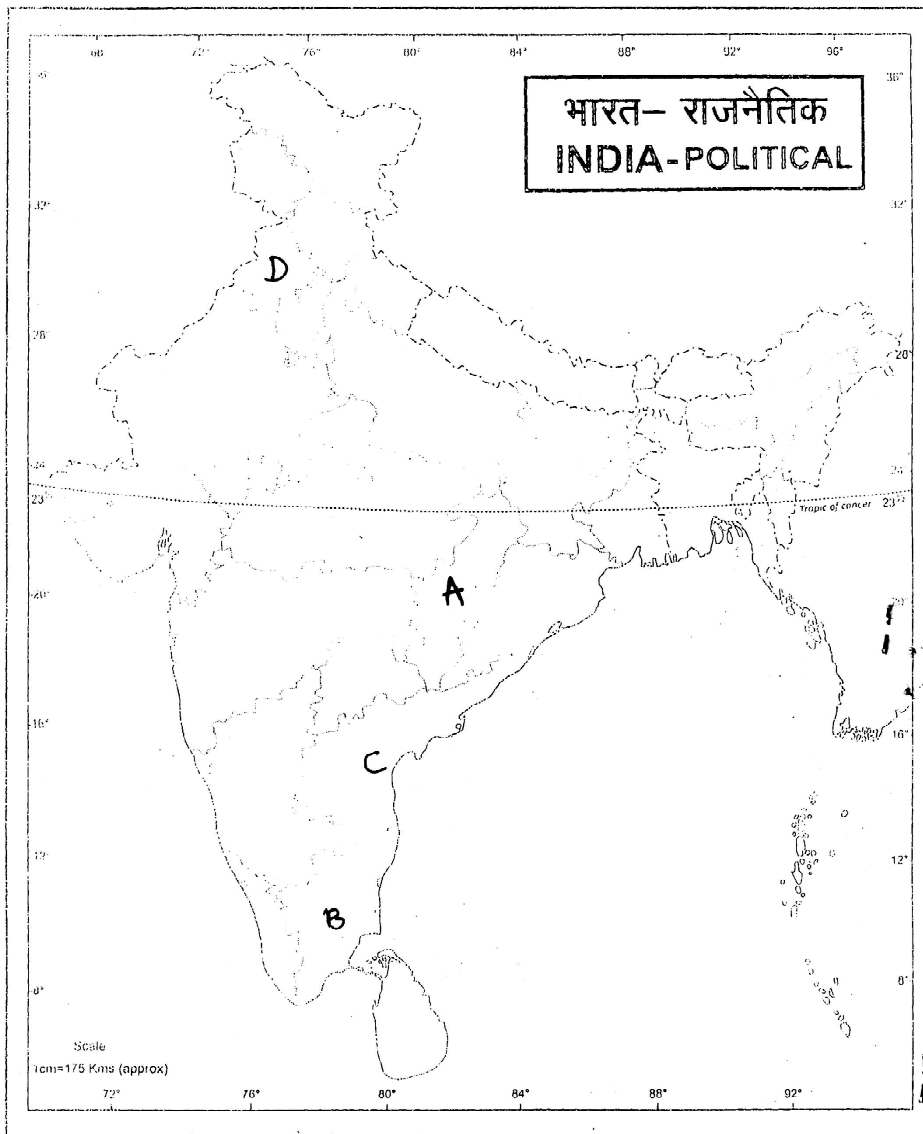
24. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.
4×1=4

The first Prime Minister of India played a crucial role in setting the national agenda. He was foreign minister also and exercised profound influence in the formulation and implementation of India's foreign policy. The three major objectives

of his foreign policy were to preserve the hard-earned sovereignty, protect territorial integrity and promote rapid economic development. He wished to achieve these objectives through the strategy of non-alignment. There were parties and groups in the country that believed that India should be more friendly with the bloc led by the US because that bloc claimed to be pro-democracy.

- (i) Who was the main architect of India's foreign policy? 1
- (a) BR Ambedkar
 - (b) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (d) Sardar Patel
- (ii) Which one of the following is an objective of India's foreign policy? 1
- (a) To pursue its national interest
 - (b) To preserve democracy
 - (c) To strengthen its Armed forces
 - (d) To become a superpower
- (iii) Non-alignment means
- (a) to remain neutral
 - (b) non-interference
 - (c) to remain isolated power bloc
 - (d) not joining any power bloc
- (iv) Who believed that India should be more friendly with the bloc led by the US?
- (a) Bharatiya Jana Sangh
 - (b) Swatantra Party
 - (c) B.R. Ambedkar
 - (d) All of the above

25. In the given political outline map of India four States have been marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify these States on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in answer book along with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets given in the map as per the following format:



- The border-line colors of India extend into the sea to distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate basing.
- The interstate boundaries between Uttar Pradesh & Uttaranchal; Bihar & Jharkhand; Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh have not yet to be verified by the government concerned.
- The territory of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the north-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1951, but has yet to be verified.
- The External Boundary and shape of India shown on this map, agree with the actual master copy, retained by the Survey of India, Dehra Dun.
- The name status and headquarters of Chandigarh, Jammu and Kashmir are changed.
- The administrative headquarters of Telangana & Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

© Government of India copyright, 2020

Published by
Mool Chand & Co.
2587, Nai Sarak, Delhi-110006
Ph. : 23263616

Price : 5.00 Rs

S.No.	Given Information	Relate/Letter	Related Place/State
(i)			
(ii)			
(iii)			
(iv)			

(i) The State which was called 'Madras' at the time of Independence.

(ii) The State formed on the basis of imbalanced development.

(iii) The State which was partitioned in 1947.

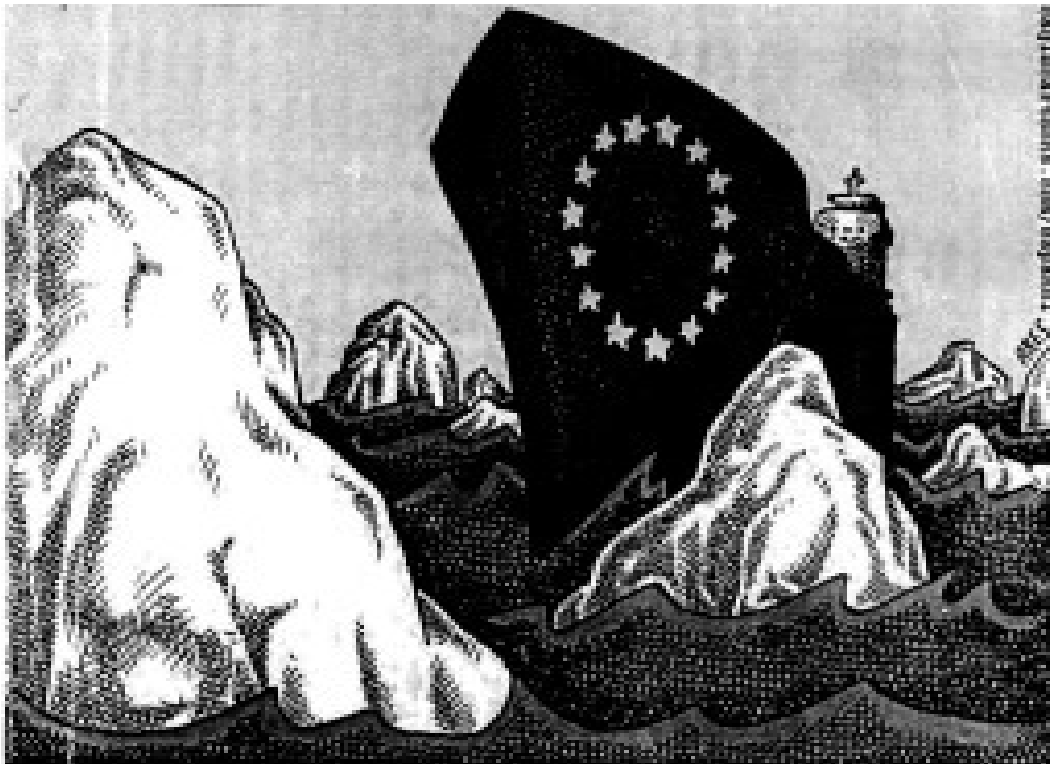
(iv) The first State created in 1952.

26. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

(i) The above cartoon is related to which organisation?

(ii) What is shown in the above cartoon.

(iii) State any two common features of this association.



SECTION E

27. Describe any three factors that make most of the former Soviet Republics prone to conflicts and threats

OR

Explain any three reasons that forced Mikhail Gorbachev to initiate reforms in the Soviet Union.

28. (a) Highlight any four environmental concerns that have become important in global politics.

OR

(b) Describe the effort which are initiated for the security of indigenous people.

29. (a) How is 'one party dominance' in India different from the 'one party dominance system' of other countries? Analyse with the help of examples.

OR

(b) How was one party dominance beneficial for Indian politics? Describe.

30. (a) Examine any four criteria proposed for new members of the UN Security Council.

OR

(b) Analyse any four steps suggested by the heads of the member states in 2005 to make the United Nations more relevant in the changing context.

PRACTICE PAPER-1 (Solution)

SECTION-A (12 Marks)

Answers

1. (d) Karnataka and Tamil Nadu
2. (d) To resolve disputes through non-confrontational, friendly and co-operative way.
3. (a) Rajiv Gandhi
4. (b) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii)
5. (d) Assertion(A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.
6. (a) Both Assertion(A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
7. (b) India
8. (b) Communist Party of India (M)
9. (d) Rajiv Gandhi and Harchand Singh Longowal
10. (a) (ii) and (iv) only
11. (d) (i) and (iii) only
12. (b) Hyderabad

SECTION-B

13. Coalition governments are more democratic in many ways:-
 - (i) They eliminate the fear of one party dominance.
 - (ii) Different groups and regions get due representation in the government.
 - (iii) Many parties come together on different issues. iv.They keep in view the regional aspirations and interests.

(Any two) (Or any other relevant point)
14. It was a difficult period in India's democratic politics because:-
 - (i) Prices were rising due to the Arab-Israel war of 1973.

- (ii) There was a hike in oil prices.
 - (iii) India was facing difficulties on the economic front.
 - (iv) Many agitations were going on in the country.
 - (v) India faced a railway strike in May 1974. (Any two)
15. Functions of planning commission–
- (i) It provides the necessary and technical advice to the Union government regarding policy making.
 - (ii) It harmonizes the interest of national security and economic policy.
 - (iii) It prepares a strategic and long-term framework of policy and programme.
 - (iv) It acts as a think tank of the Union government. (Any two)
16. Constitutional crisis between Legislature and Judiciary was focussed on the followings:-
- (i) Can Parliament abridge the Fundamental Rights?
 - (ii) Can the Parliament curtail the right to property?
 - (iii) The Parliament amended the constitution saying that it can abridge the Fundamental Rights for giving effect to Directive Principles but the Supreme Court rejected it.
 - (iv). In June 1975, election of Indira Gandhi as MP was declared null and void by the Allahabad High Court but after her appeal in the Supreme Court, she could remain an MP but could not take part in the proceedings of the Lok Sabha.
 - (v) There was no coordination among Legislature, Executive and Judiciary.
- (Any one), (Or any other relevant point)
17. Republics of USSR:-
- Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova,
- Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan,
- Ukraine, Uzbekistan.
- (Any four)

18. New tendencies seen in the politics of India after General Elections of 1967 are:-
- (i) Politics of defection also known as Aya Ram-Gaya Ram
 - (ii) Coalition Government
 - (iii) Increasing role of regional political parties at national level

(Any two)

SECTION-C

19. Difference between the traditional and non-traditional notion of Security:-
- Traditional Notion of Security:-
- (i) The greatest danger to a country is from Military threats from outside.
 - (ii) This may endanger the core values of sovereignty and territorial integrity.
 - (iii) Military actions also endanger the lives of ordinary citizens.
 - (iv) It is also concerned with internal security. It may be threatened by civil war and internal separatists movements.

Non-Traditional Notion of Security:-

- (i) It includes a wide range of threats and dangers affecting the conditions of human existence.
- (ii) Main proponents of non-traditional security are not just the state but also individuals or communities or all of human kinds.
- (iii) Threats may be such as terrorism, human rights, global poverty and migration etc.
- (iv) It is also called 'human security' or 'global security'. (Any two)

OR

Four components of traditional security are:

- (i) Military threats- endanger the core values of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.
- (ii) Threat of war
- (iii) Balance of power
- (iv) Alliance building

20. Reasons for separatist movement in Mizoram:-

- (i) Mizo people were of the opinion that they were never a part of British India.
- (ii) The Assam government failed to manage the famine of 1959. Therefore, Mizos' anger led to the formation of Mizo National Front.
- (iii) Under the leadership of Laldenga MNF started an armed campaign demanding a separate state in 1966.

(Or any other relevant point) (Any two)

21. Mutual relations between the smaller countries of South Asia and India are:-

- (i) Due to India's size and power in South Asia, smaller countries are bound to be suspicious of India's intentions. The Indian government on the other hand often feels exploited by its neighbours.
- (ii) Smaller countries think that India wants to invade and dominate international markets with the help of SAFTA.
- (iii) India does not like the political instability in these countries fearing it can help outside powers to gain influence in the region.
- (iv) Many times India helped the smaller countries in solving their problems.
- (v) Economic relations between these two are also improving.
- (vi) Cooperation between the two can also be noticed. For example India and Nepal are allowed to travel and work in each other's country without visa and passport,
- vii. For development and cooperation South Asian countries have established a regional organization named SAARC.

(Or any other relevant point) (Any two) OR

China and USA remain key players in South Asian Politics:-

China- India relations have improved significantly in last twenty years, but China's strategic ties with Pakistan remain a major irritant.

The USA has good relations with India and Pakistan both since the end of cold war and it is increasingly working as a moderator between the two. Economic reforms and liberal policies in this region have greatly increased the depth of American participation in the region.

The large South Asian diaspora in the USA and the huge size of population and markets of the region also give USA & China an added stake in the future of regional security and peace.

22. Changes in Indian Politics after 1989 are:-
- (i) End of Congress System.
 - (ii) Increasing role of regional political parties in formation of government at national level.
 - (iii) Continuation of coalition with regional parties in spite of absolute majority.
 - (iv) Acceptance to new economic policy that led economic reforms i.e. liberalization, privatization and globalization.
 - (v) Regional Parties are being accommodated to respect diversity.
 - (vi) Acceptance to the claims of other backward castes (Or any other relevant point) (Any four)
23. Effects of globalization on the Culture of India:-
- (i) Many festivals have entered and added to our culture like Valentines Day, Christmas and Halloween etc. (ii) New dressing sense and style like Jeans, Tops, T-shirts etc. have invaded our traditional dresses like Kurta, Pyjama and Dhoti etc. (iii) Cinema, Music and Dance forms have also been affected by Globalization.
 - (iv) Food habits and items have changed. Pizza, Burger, Noodles are popular now.
 - (v) Markets have also changed and Mall culture/ Online shopping has entered and became popular. (Or any other relevant point) (Any four)

SECTION-D

24. (i) (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (ii) (a) To pursue its national interest
 - (iii) (d) not joining any power bloc
 - (iv) (d) All of the above

25.	Serial number of the information used	Concerned Name of the alphabet	Name of the state
	(i)	B	Tamil Nadu
	(ii)	A	Chhattisgarh
	(iii)	D	Punjab
	(iv)	C	Andhra Pradesh

26. (i) European Union
(ii) Failure to draft a common constitution
(iii) (a) Its currency Euro has more value than US Dollar.
(b) It has second largest force after USA.
(c) Its member country France is the permanent member in UNSC.

(Any Two)

SECTION-E

27. (a) Factors:-
(i) Soviet system failed to meet the aspirations of the people.
(ii) Economic stagnation for many years.
(iii) The Soviet economy used much of its resources in maintaining a nuclear and military arsenal.
(iv) It had become stagnant in an administrative and political sense.
(v) The rise of nationalism and the desire for sovereignty within various republics.
(vi) Nationalists' urges and feelings were very much at work throughout the history of the Soviet Union,
(vii) Ethnic and religious differences within the Central Asian republics coupled with economic backwardness.

(Any three), (Or any other relevant factor)

OR

- (b) Reasons:-

- (i) Reforms were necessary to keep the USSR abreast of the information and Technological revolutions taking place in the west.
 - (ii) Mikhail Gorbachev also felt the need to normalize relations with the USA.
 - (iii) To reform the Soviet Union economy as the west, the administrative system also forced Gorbachev to initiate the reforms in the USSR.
 - (iv) Reforms were considered essential to liberate the rigid administrative system of the Soviet Union.
 - (v) Gorbachev felt that the Soviet economy had become stagnant.
 - (vi) The Communist party was not accountable to the people, this further created resentment.
 - (vii) The people in the East European countries which were part of the Soviet bloc, started to protest against their own governments and Soviet control.
(Any three)
28. (a) (i) Decreasing cultivable area.
- (ii) No access to safe drinking water resulting in the death of more than 3 million children every year.
 - (iii) Speedy deforestation and elimination of national forests.
 - (iv) Decline in the total amount of ozone in the Earth's Stratosphere.
 - (v) Increase in coastal pollution.
 - (vi) Global Warming

(Points to be explained)

(Any four), (or any other relevant point)

OR

- (b) The efforts initiated for the security of indigenous people are as follows:
- The world council of Indigenous people was formed in 1975 to protect the rights of the people.
 - The cultural and ethnic rights of the people are to be respected and protected.

29. (a) India is not the only country who has experienced the dominance of one party. Many other examples are there of one- party dominance. But there is a crucial difference between these and the Indian experience. In other countries, dominance of one-party was ensured by compromising democracy, (i) In some countries like China, Cuba, Syria, the Constitution permits only a single party to rule the country. But in India, the constitution does not mention any provision regarding one party system, (ii) In some countries like Myanmar, Belarus, Egypt and Eritrea are effectively one party dominant states due to legal and military measures. But India is a democratic country and there is a multi-party system, (iii) Until a few years ago Mexico, South Korea and Taiwan were also effectively one party dominance states. But in India, one party dominance is under democratic conditions. In India, many parties have contested elections in conditions of free and fair elections and yet the one party managed to win election after election.

(Examples to be given)

OR

- (b) India's one party dominance helped in providing a stable government, gave India security after partition, took strong decision for national interests. Provided a strong leadership. It helped to strengthen democratic values in India.
30. (a) New member nation must be:-
- (i) A major military power
 - (ii) A major economic power
 - (iii) A substantial contributor to the UN budget
 - (iv) A big nation in term of its population
 - (v) A nation that respects democracy and human rights
 - (vi) A country that would represent the world's diversity.

(Reasons to be justified) (Any four)

OR

(b) Suggestions:-

- (i) Creation of a peace building commission
- (ii) Creation of a democracy fund
- (iii) Establishment of a Human Rights Council
- (iv) Agreement to achieve millennium goals
- (v) Condemnation of terrorism.

(Suggestions to be explained)

(Any four), (or any other relevant point)

PRACTICE PAPER-2

SECTION-A (12 Marks)

1. Who among the following introduced a policy of reservations for OBCs for the first time ?
 - (a) Karpoori Thakur
 - (b) B.P. Mandal
 - (c) Indira Gandhi
 - (d) Mayawati

2. Arrange the following in chronological order :
 - (i) Implementation of recommendations of Mandal Commission.
 - (ii) Appointment of Manmohan Singh as Prime Minister for the first time.
 - (iii) Signing of the Punjab Accord with sant Longowal.
 - (iv) Appointment of Rajiv Gandhi as Prime Minister. Choose the correct option :
 - (a) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii)
 - (b) (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)
 - (c) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii)
 - (d) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)

3. Who among the following had announced a nationwide satyagraha on 25th June, 1975 for the resignation of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi ?
 - (a) Morarji Desai
 - (b) Jaiprakash Narain
 - (c) George Fernandes
 - (d) Atal Bihari Vajpayee

4. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). (1)
Read these statements and choose one correct answer from- the given options.

Assertion (A) : In 1969 the Congress Party faced a split.

Reason (R) : Factional rivalry existed between the Congress Syndicate and Indira Gandhi.

Options :

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct reason of (A).
 - (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct reason of (A).
 - (c) (A) is true, but (R) is wrong.
 - (d) (A) is wrong, but (R) is true.
5. The Planning Commission was set up by (1)
- (a) Constitution of India
 - (b) President of India
 - (c) a resolution of Government of India
 - (d) the Constituent Assembly
6. Who advanced the 'Two Nation Theory' that led to the partition of British India ?
- (a) Abdul Gaffar Khan
 - (b) Muslim League
 - (c) British Government
 - (d) Congress Party
7. Which of the following statements is TRUE about globalisation?
- (a) Globalisation is westernization.
 - (b) Globalisation is industrialization.
 - (c) Globalisation is economic growth.
 - (d) Globalisation is a multidimensional phenomenon.
8. Which of the following resources is NOT a global common? 1
- (a) Antarctica
 - (b) Ocean floor
 - (c) Outer space
 - (d) Forests

9. Which one of the following is a concern under Traditional Security? (1)
- (a) formation of military organisations.
 - (b) Spread of any pandemic disease
 - (c) Global warming
 - (d) Spread of terrorism
10. The main objective of United Nations is to _____. (1)
- (a) prevent manufacture of war weapons.
 - (b) prevent, international conflicts.
 - (c) prevent industrialisation.
 - (d) prevent spread of refugees.
11. The conflict of Nagorno-Karabakh is between which of the following countries.
- (a) Azerbaijan-Russia
 - (b) Azerbaijan-Armenia
 - (c) Azerbaijan-Moldova
 - (d) Azerbaijan-Russia
12. Which one of the following countries was NOT a part of the Soviet Union? (1)
- (a) Ukraine
 - (b) Georgia
 - (c) Italy
 - (d) Estonia

SECTION-B (12 MARKS)

13. Explain the meaning of security and mention its two notions. (1+1=2)
14. Describe any two functions of the ILO. (2)
15. Identify and name of any two Prime Ministers of India who remained in power for less than a year. (2 × 1 = 2)
16. Identify any two states where the Central Government had to face separatist movements. Also name the leaders who led these movements. (1 + 1=2)

17. Highlight the area of co-operation between India - Nepal. (2)

SECTION-C (20 MARKS)

19. Which notion of security must be given priority with reference to India-Traditional or non-Traditional given argument to support your answer. (4)
20. "Development mostly causes degradation of environment." Justify the statement referring to any two environmental movements. (2 × 2 = 4)
21. Evaluate the relationship between India and Pakistan with the help of examples. 4

OR

(any two)

Analyse factors which are responsible for conflict and tension in South Asia.

22. "Globalisation is the outcome of developed technology." Support the statement with two examples. (2×2)

OR

Describe any two cultural consequences of Globalisation.

23. Describe any four steps taken by Indira Gandhi to remove poverty. 4×1

SECTION - D (12 MARKS)

24. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow : (4×1)

India conducted a series of nuclear tests demonstrating its capacity to use nuclear energy for military purposes. After this, Pakistan also conducted tests. International Community imposed sanctions on both India and Pakistan which were subsequently waived. India opposed the international treaties aimed at non-proliferation.

24.1 In which year did India conduct series of nuclear tests?

- (a) 1971 (b) 1985
(c) 1992 (d) 1998

24.2 Identify the treaty that India refused to sign.

- (a) Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty
- (b) Shimla Agreement
- (c) Panchsheel Agreement
- (d) Indus waters Treaty

24.3 In the beginning, India wanted to generate nuclear energy for

- (a) peaceful purpose.
- (b) making atomic bombs.
- (c) competing with the super powers.
- (d) ensuring its security.

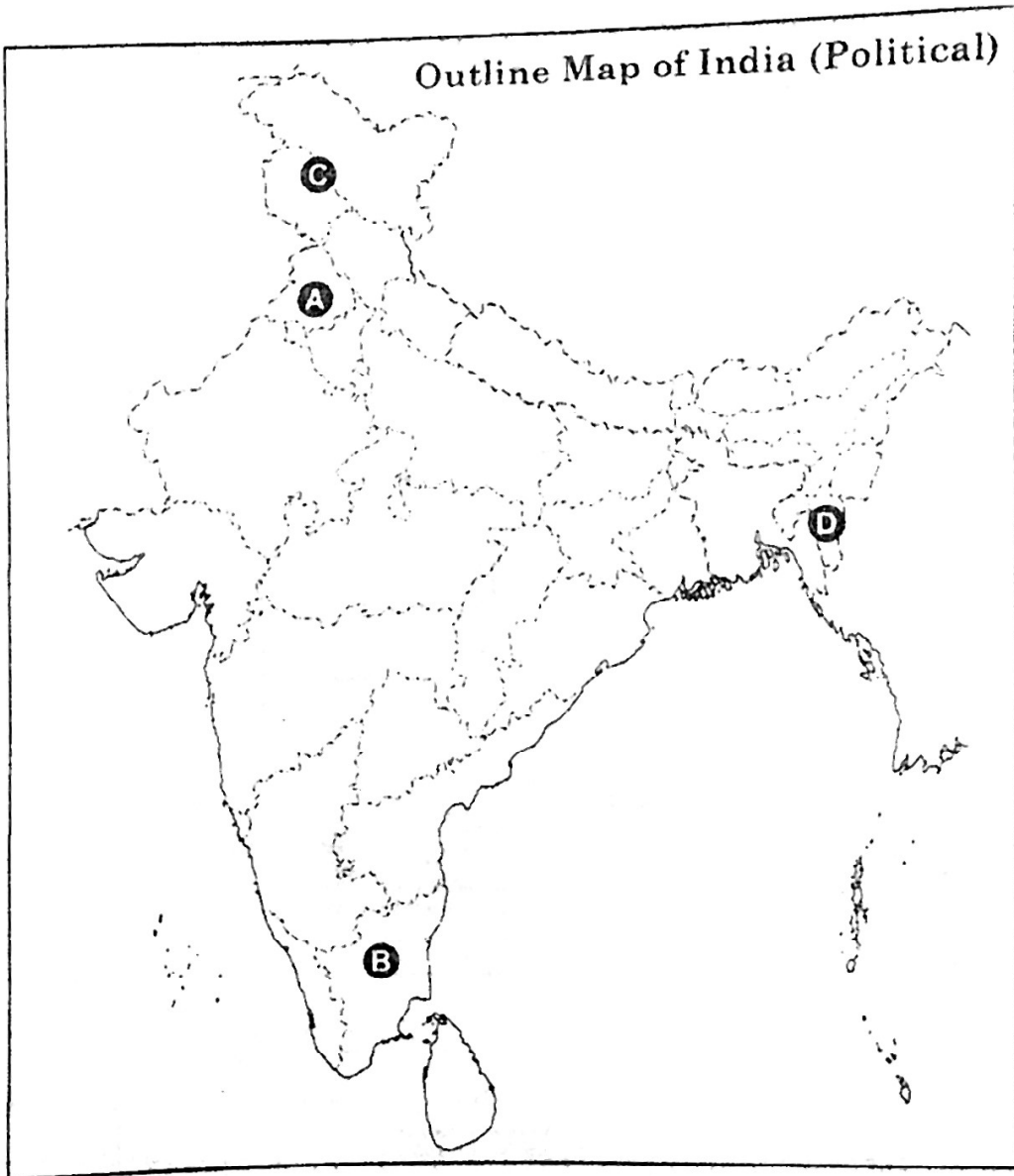
24.4 Under whose guidance did India initiate its nuclear programme?

- (a) C.V. Raman
- (b) Homi J. Bhabha
- (c) A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
- (d) K. Kasturirangan

25. In the political outline map of India, four states have been marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with the respective serial number of the information used under the concerned alphabets given in the map as per the format that follows .

Sr. No. of the information used	Concerned Alphabet	Name of the State
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		

- (i) The state which has been bifurcated in two Union Territories recently.
- (ii) The state where Rajiv Gandhi - Longowal Accord was signed.
- (iii) The state to which Laldenga belonged.
- (iv) The state from where the Dravidian Movement started.



26. Study the given cartoon carefully and answer the questions that follow: (4×1=4)



- (i) To which country are these two cartoons related
- (ii) Book is related to which ideology ?
- (iii) What does the. 'Red Power Tie' depict and in which country does communism still exists?

SECTION - E (24 Marks)

27. (a) Explain any three reasons responsible for the disintegration of the Soviet Union. (3 × 2 = 6)

OR

- (b) What do you understand by shock therapy? How did it affect USSR?
28. (a) Evaluate any three steps taken by the Chinese leadership for the growth of Chinese economy. (3 × 2 = 6)

OR

- (b) How is dominance of super powers challenged by the rise of regional organizations support your answer with suitable illustrations. (3 × 2 = 6)
29. (a) Why was the election of 1967 known as “Political Earthquake”? Analyse its reasons. (6)

OR

- (b) Evaluate any three outcomes of the Lok Sabha elections of 1971. (3×2=6)
30. (a) Why was the state reorganisation commission established? Elaborate its main recommendations.

OR

Highlight any three problems faced by the Government of India immediately after independence related to the displaced population. (3×2=6)

